The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM PORT ROYAL.

Beaufort Permanently Occupied by the National Forces.

Consequent Delay of Gen. Viele's Expedition.

Preparations for the Permanent Occupation of Tybee.

Arrangements for Securing the Sea Island Cotton.

Officers Detailed to Oversee the Work.

THE NEGROES TO BE EMPLOYED.

Detention of a Spanish Slaver with Contraband Articles on Board.

Highly Interesting Facts and Incidents.

The steam transport *City of New-York*, Capt. NYE, from Port Royal on Dec. 6, arrived yesterday. The transport *Atlantic*, hence, arrived at Port Royal on the 2d inst.

By order of Gen. SHERMAN, Gen. STEVENS, with a force of 1,000 men, had taken permanent possession of Beaufort.

The gunboat *Pawnee* and several transports and a number of troops left Hilton Head on the 4th inst. for Tybee Island.

Gen. SHERMAN had appointed Col. NOBLE, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, and Col. SUTDAM, to superintend the cotton-picking at Hilton Head and the adjacent islands.

The health of the troops remained good.

There had been no engagement, nor had there been any rebels seen near Beaufort since the departure of the *Vanderbilt*.

The expedition in command of Gen. VIELE had not yet sailed, but were actively preparing, and would probably sail about the 12th.

The *City of New-York* brings a large mail and 33 invalids from the army and navy at that station; also Lieuts. Mygatt, H. Wooster and Devarney; Mr. Palmer, W. Shields and Edward Ingraham.

There had been no new arrivals at Port Royal since the *Atlantic*.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Occupation of Beaufort by Gen. Stevens' Brigade—Two Thousand Five Hundred Men Stationed There—The Southern Expedition Delayed—Necessity for More Troops—Five Hundred Men Sent to Tybee—Preparations for Securing the Cotton, &c.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Friday, Dec. 6, 1861.

I have, just at the last moment before the sailing of the steamer, a most gratifying item to send you. The policy of Captain SAXTON, which he has so strenuously urged from the first, since the deserted town of Beaufort has made it attractive, has prevailed, and the brigade under Gen. STEVENS proceeds to occupy that town to-day. Six steamers are detailed to carry up 2,500 men, viz., *Ben. Deford, Parkersburgh, Mayflower, Boston, Delaware and Belvidere.* We trust the enemy will not get the information and destroy the town before they get there, and, to make sure of it, Captain FULLER proceeds this morning in advance, in a gunboat, to select a house for his quarters, and for the army, per orders or suggestion, and to await the coming of the main body. As I have just returned from there, the house is already selected, arranged with every comfort, though in ruins through the apartments, as regards the furniture. The expedition further south is delayed from this sudden change of policy, which was concluded on at midnight last, and there is great doubt—a possibility, certainly—that it will never leave until we are reinforced with men enough to complete it in itself. We desire to spread out, but we are not strong—we should take every abandoned house, and plantation, and village, but we have not the men. Pray urge this—a glance at the map shows you the policy and necessity—the extent of country proves the number wanted. I shall go to Beaufort with Captain FULLER, and intend to remain there, going up and down, as business and orders may require.

The Forty-sixth New-York, Col. ROSA, proceed in the steamer *Cahawba*, to-day, to occupy Tybee with 500 men. The Seventy-ninth Highlanders will occupy Bay Point during the Winter. Bluffton wants to be served the same way. Helena Sound and shores ditto, and so of all this whole country. *We want half the grand army of the Potomac, and then we can make events and write up history fast and sure.* This spreading out of this division, I feel certain, in my own mind knowing the indefensible state of the country around, without a vast deal of labor, kills off the expedition for the *present*. We have all we can attend to now, if the enemy are disposed to attack, but we have a safe retreat, and they know it, which prevents any attempt on our ships.

Col. NOBLE reports to the Quartermaster, Capt. SAXTON, that in the various houses around us, liable and easy to seize, there is cotton to the amount of 5,000 bales—(don't print that five millions—some speculators might be ruined.) Therefore, this flee-bite will be secured at once, and the North have the benefit. As we emerge from these islands, the enemy will fly before us, and scatter broadcast over the main land among their kindred—too much alarmed for us to put salt on their tails, that we may reason together about this matter and be friends. It would have been delightful to have coaxed the people of Beaufort to remain and hear our protestations of friendly regard—nay, of esteem—and let them learn from contact that South Carolinians are but human beings—a good deal like Yankees after all. But between the doubt of our high character and the humiliating demands of their own leaders, they are simply nothing more nor less than a community of human beings, whose lofty virtues, radiant in peace and bristling in war, are lost in a distempered mind, and a frenzy beyond the influence of argument. They convince us they are mortals by their actions, and not one of them has ever been on high Olympus, or within the shade of its thundering clouds and deified inhabitants. They have legs, and, dear me, how they do use them. *Such* running has not been known since the morning stars first sang together. Niggers couldn't keep up with them, and gave up on the road, exhausted. Camphor and Cologne on the main land was in demand when these flying wretches arrived, I am sure, for the drug-stores were robbed of every particle, while every other thing was left.

Col. TOMPKINS will receive the cotton when it arrives.

The Arrangements Made for Securing the Cotton—The Negroes to be Made Useful—Their Behavior—More Important Reconnoissances, &c.

HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Thursday, Dec. 5, 1861.

I have to-day the opportunity of announcing perhaps the most important news that has been sent to the North from South Carolina since the fall of Sumter. I am not sure that even the capture of Port Royal was more of an event than the orders now issued to Col. NOBLES, late of the New-York Seventy-ninth (Highlanders) Regiment. *He is to pick, collect, pack and store all the cotton on the deserted plantations of this vicinity.* In this work he will be assisted by the negroes, who are to be paid for their services, on proper vouchers: the cotton is to be turned over for shipment on return vessels from this port, sent to the Deputy Quartermaster-General at New-York, and by him sold on public account. It is needless, of course, for me to comment on this circumstance; its results will reach beyond America. Col. NOBLES, who resigned his command only a day or two ago, is a man who has lived in Georgia and Florida, and is as familiar with the character of the black population, as well as with the methods of preparing cotton for market and is consequently better fitted for his task than many others would be. How much discretion and energy will be required in the fulfillment of that task is obvious to all. He will be escorted by a sufficient number of troops to secure his actions against any attempt at interruption; and hopes to be able very shortly to send from here at least a million dollars' worth of the precious material. The fact that the rebels all along the coast have been destroying their cotton and cotton-houses, has doubtless hastened the action of Gen. SHERMAN in this matter; for amid the multiplicity of purely military cares imposed on that officer, considerations of political or commercial necessity cannot seem of paramount importance. The cotton lands in the neighborhood have been pretty thoroughly explored by Col. NOBLES, who thus knows exactly where the largest quantities and finest qualities are stored. His appointment is regarded thus far as an instance of sagacity in more points than one. An improper person for the post might defeat many of the ends sought by the authorities, and prove positively disadvantageous to the Union cause. In his command of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, (the Colonel of which had resigned,) Col. NOBLES has strictly restrained his men from depredations on the private property deserted by the planters; their houses have remained unplundered, though, in some instances, filled with costly furniture and plate. The negroes have not been encouraged to malign or traduce their masters; and, if the same wisdom tempers his future proceedings as has heretofore been exhibited, the happiest results may be anticipated. I shall accompany him on some of his excursions into the interior, and furnish some account of what may there fall beneath my observation.

The use of the negroes contemplated by this proceeding is quite as important as the mere fact of the picking and storing, or even the shipment, of cotton. The crowded populations of the various plantations could hardly be expected to remain very long quiescent; they still come trooping in, not, indeed, within our lines, but far from the reach of their masters, daily; some have even reached here from Savannah and Charleston, though these are but straggling cases. But in all the vicinity now exists this anomalous condition of affairs: slaves neither free nor emancipated: working people with nothing to do, living on the abandoned estates of their former masters, and between two hostile forces. Of course, if we do not soon make some movement either to occupy or restrain them, they will become restive. By employing them at work with which they are familiar, and also paying them, this danger will be lessened if not obviated. Perhaps what occurs here and now may even suggest the solution of the mighty problem imposed on the National Government—what to do with the entire slave population when it is deserted by its owners. As for emancipation, there is not the slightest need to declare that; the rebels do it themselves more effectually than ten thousand FREMONT proclamations; they make known their own weakness and at the same time their own spite; they burn their cotton-houses; they refuse to stay beneath the protection of a power whose might they yet confess by their flight; they fire on their slaves, and otherwise endeavor, but in vain, to enforce them to accompany them; they establish patrols, which the blacks elude; and at last give up in despair, leaving the negroes, as well as their other property, subject to the ordinary rules of war, or to be fairly confiscated, as the punishment of unsuccessful treason. Just so rapidly as Federal armies advance on the soil of South Carolina, just so rapidly do the planters emancipate their slaves. They cannot blame us for using what they throw away. We have thus far scrupulously refrained from turning on them, except negatively, the tremendous weapon; but to neglect to avail ourselves of such a chance as now exists would be supreme folly. Is it, then, not possible to devise a plan whereby all this negro population, so fast as it falls into our hands during the war, shall be set to some work with which it is familiar—work which can be made lucrative to the Government, and yet afford sufficient returns to pay the blacks. So the frightful possibilities of a slave insurrection might be avoided, and yet the rebels terribly shorn of a great element of their strength. After some of the results of Col. NOBLES' initiatory enterprise have been perceived, it may prove worth while to discuss this aspect of the most important question ever presented to a nation or a Government to decide.

The negroes, as yet, show few symptoms of vindictiveness; but in two instances they have assisted in the capture of their former masters. A Mr. CUTHBERT, the owner of several large plantations on St. Helena Island and the main, was caught by Capt. FALCONER, of the Seventy-ninth New-York, with the assistance of his own negroes. A small reconnoitering party on the Coosaw River met a boat containing half a dozen blacks and one white man, a German; his boat was seized, the blacks interrogated; they belonged to CUTHBERT, and were going to meet him at a neighboring point. Capt. FALCONER took the place of the captured white man, (whom he left in care of his troops,) and ordered the negroes to row him back to their master. Another boat containing a squad of Union men followed at a short distance. It was nearly dusk, and as FALCONER approached the place where CUTHBERT stood, waiting his boat, the latter cried out "Who comes there?" The negroes answered, and were recognized. FALCONER at once jumped ashore with the blacks, and seized the rebel. A scuffle ensued, for the Southerner was armed, and a large, powerful man, and FALCONER small. The negroes took no part, (they had not yet gotten over their awe of a master,) and not till the second boat arrived was CUTHBERT secured. While he was rowed off a prisoner in his own boat, and by his own slaves, these burst out into singing, to the tune of one of their rude hymns, making the versicles as they went along:

"O Massa a rebel, we row him to prison. Hallelujah.
Massa no whip us any more. Hallelujah.
We have no massa, now; we free. Hallelujah.
We have the Yankees, who no run away. Hallelujah.
O! all our old massas run away. Hallelujah.
O! massa going to prison now. Hallelujah."

CUTHBERT, who had come to the island for the sake of preventing the escape of his slaves, was a lieutenant of the beat—a patrol established for the sake of protecting the coast at once against the Nationalists and the negroes. He had, in conversation with Capt. FALCONER, scrupulously maintained that the negroes loved their masters, and wanted no freedom; but when these exulting chants were sung in his hearing he acknowledged that so long as the Union forces remained, the South Carolinians were in danger from their slaves. He has been sent North, a prisoner.

The other instance of a capture was still more unmistakeably the work of a slave. The owner was in his boat, with a black crew, taking them off the shore; the Union men were concealed from him by the trees; one of his own negroes ran up on the beach, as the boat pushed off, and asked to be taken aboard; while the master returned to receive him, he signaled to the Unionists, and the "Massa" was soon a prisoner. So much for the fidelity of the slaves. Body servants of kind masters are as ready as any others to betray. I have been talking to-night with an extremely intelligent one, the body slave of Mr. COFFIN, a very large proprietor in the neighborhood of Otter Point. Indeed, up to within a mile of Gov. AIKEN'S famous plantation, (the largest in the State,) all the slaves of every description seem to be infected with the dangerous desire for liberty. The Governor has fifteen hundred head, thus far restrained; but slaves cannot be burned as readily as cotton, when the Yankees approach; and yet they seem almost as inflammable.

While on this subject, I will insert a letter picked up in front of the Beaufort Post-office. It is written by one of the important Barnwell family, and addressed to the Postmaster of Beaufort. Although dated nearly two years ago, it proves how little the slave population was trusted by those who were then powerful. And yet they madly dared to provoke such possibilities as those which have become actualities:

COOSAW, Dec. 10, 1859.

Capt. B. R. BYTHEWOOD—*Dear Sir:* In a conversation I had with SPAUN yesterday, relating to the arrival of a strange schooner in this river, on Sunday last, he thought I had better write you the particulars, as you are the Collector of our port.

A large schooner of over 100 tons passed up the river on Sunday morning last, and was off your plantation until Monday morning, when she got under way and went to sea. I at first thought her one of the surveying squadron, but do not think so now, from the fact that she is a larger craft than any they had out here, and because she went to sea the day after her arrival. She carried two long quarter-boats in davits, and had a small boat aft. Her bow had no cutwater, but rounded up like a pilot-boat or yacht. I could see but one man in her, and he was at the wheel. She was handled like an armed ship, and from her cut altogether I would say that she was one. Both in coming up the river and going out she had all sail set except her fore-gaftopsail. In place of this sail she had a staysail between the tops. The ends of her topmasts were black, masts rather near together, bulwarks at least six feet high. I was, however, so suspicious about her that if she had come to anchor in sight I would have pulled around her in a boat, and taken a good survey.

Of this I am convinced that she was not a Government schooner, and I know she is not a coaster. The excitement among some of my knowing negroes, and the mutiny of the people on Ladies' Island was connected with her arrival, if all the reports I have heard from SPAUN and others are true, that an "attempt" would be made in this direction between the 1st and 16th of this month. Yet I can't say that I have seen anything among the people to take hold of, for it is natural for them to show some feeling, when they *must* know the alarm, unfortunately, of too many whites. There is no doubt, however, that our people are fully informed as to all that is going on for their emancipation. Look for it, and expect it, and I believe all ready to strike if they only knew how and when. I think it would be well, if you see GEORGE CUTHBERT, to tell him that Ladies' Island should be patroled on Sundays, and I would suggest, if you can do it, to have a *cutter* in those waters for the next three weeks. I shall keep a sharp look-out myself, and intend to tell my drivers (for I am sure they know what is going on) that if I receive important information through others, white or black, before they tell me what is going on, that if I do not *hang* them myself, I will turn them over to the authorities, as connected with the movement.

I hope that in Beaufort the citizens are careful not to show that they are alarmed. Yours very truly,

JOHN G. BARNWELL.

P. S.—I will with pleasure form part of a patrol for the island.

I have also before me a letter dated May 24, 1861, addressed to Capt. STEPHEN ELLIOTT, Jr., and signed by F. J. MOSES, Jr., Aid-de-Camp and Private Secretary, in which he says:

"I am directed by the Governor to say that the reason why the sea-coast and parish companies have not been called into service here has been because it was distinctly understood to be the desire of the parishes that their companies should remain to guard and protect their coast, and to *keep up a strict police where the negroes were so numerous*; for this purpose sabres were given them, the cavalry, and not given to the up-country companies. *Your local companies were required for immediate protection.*"

What *immediate* protection was required in May?

Reconnoissances in various directions, both on water and on land, are continually occurring here. A party went up the Broad River, a day or two ago, by mistake; our forces have not yet occupied this portion of the South Carolina shores, and the *Winfield Scott*, which carried 600 men of the Engineer (SERRELL'S) Regiment, got almost within range of a rebel gunboat, before the mistake was discovered. As she carried no gun, her retreat was expeditious. Capt. RODGERS, of the *Wabash*, is now gone on a reconnoissance southward, beyond Tybee Island, taking with him two gunboats; other parties are constantly setting out, so that we shall soon be thoroughly apprised of the condition of the country. On one of these parties, Capt. BOUTELLE, of the *Vixen*, was along; he had been employed in the Coast Survey, in 1856, on this very ground; and in sounding and passing up St. Helena Sound, and the rivers—at whose *embouchure* it lies—has recently discovered that the channels remain unchanged from what they were five years ago. So, also, in other places—a happy augury—for, as the rebels have removed all buoys, light-houses and light-ships, a change in the channels might prove of serious detriment to us; having found none as yet, it is reasonable to presume that no other important one may be discovered; and with so experienced and accomplished an officer as Capt. BOUTELLE along, to point out the results of his previous labors, the difficulties and dangers of any enterprises that may be undertaken in this neighborhood are very materially depreciated. To Capt. BOUTELLE is assigned the duty of resetting buoys, and of designating the positions of light ships, and determing where new ones shall be established. He has performed all the preparatory portions of his task, and is waiting only for material from the North to remark the various channels all along the exterior and interior coasts. A light ship is daily expected to arrive; but the erection of light-houses will be a work of greater labor.

All this proves that those in command here are far from idle. Although the country may not every day recognize the step taken on that day, I believe, indeed, that every day is suitably employed. The complicity of the duties imposed upon Gen. SHERMAN is remarkable; he has not only military operations to direct; not only to consult with the naval commanders before many of his most important operations can be undertaken; not only to direct the administration of a government over 13,000 or 14,000 people and supervise the establishment of a city in camp, on a shore where no supplies reach it except from a distance of 700 miles; but also to remember the peculiar and political circumstances in which he is placed; he is carrying on a war, and yet in his own country; the enemy is a rebel, but so powerful as to be recognized abroad as belligerents; then there is this intricate slave question forced upon him in a manner different entirely from that in which it is presented to any other commanding General; and now the important subject of the seizure of cotton is added to his other cares. The man who is able to administer all these various departments creditably should have a fair chance to develop his policy and attempt his undertakings. And yet Gen. SHERMAN is beset by every mail by anonymous correspondents, who abuse and berate him for not instantly freeing the slaves, for not having occupied Beaufort the day of the battle, for not having marched to Charleston, for not having taken the rebel army prisoners, for not having seized the cotton before, for issuing so conservative a proclamation, and for doing and not doing a thousand other things, some of them utterly impossible, others premature, others already done! The strictures in the Northern newspapers on such points of his conduct as can not be understood until his knowledge is at the disposal of his critics, are balanced by those in the Savannah journals. The impatient radicals at one extreme of the country are indignant at his slowness and disgusted with his moderation. Extracts from papers brought here by fugitives from Savannah, call him a worse incendiary and Abolitionist than WENDELL PHILLIPS or HORACE GREELEY. He gets no credit from the rebels for his forbearance, no appreciation from the emancipationists for his patriotism or his sagacity; in both of which, I, who know him not at all intimately, and am certainly unprejudiced in his favor, see great reason to confide.

A Spanish Steamer Detained for Having Contraband Matter on Board—The Occupation of Beaufort, &c.

FRIDAY, Dec. 6, 1861.

A small Spanish steamboat, *N'tra Señora de Regla*, has just been detained in this port for attempting to carry contraband matter. She put into Georgetown, S. C., under stress of weather, a few days ago, and was allowed by the vessels of the blockading squadron off that harbor, to enter and water. While there papers of an important nature were intrusted by prominent rebels to some of her officers. After her entrance into Port Royal some suspicious circumstances induced Gen. SHERMAN to order a search to be instituted; when Major BEARD, the Provost Marshal, and Capt. SAXTON, Chief Quartermaster, discovered, hidden beneath the false bottom of a trunk, and in a carpet-bag under the pillow of the engineer, the mail for Havana, and other papers under the Consular seal. These were letters of credit from the Bank of Charleston on influential firms in Liverpool, and letters proposing the opening of business relations between rebel houses and merchants abroad. The Captain assured the officers of his ignorance of the contraband nature of the papers; but the vessel is detained, and word sent to Washington of the circumstances. The *Señora* was intended to run between Havana and some town on one of the neighboring islands.

Gen. SHERMAN intends moving a large force to-day into the interior and occupying Port Royal Island, of course including Beaufort. This long-expected move (which I am perfectly at liberty to announce) will be simultaneous with the advance of another body, and the occupation of Tybee Island. Each force will be quite large enough for all the purposes it is intended to accomplish, and the occupation in each instance is to be permanent. The movement in the direction of Beaufort is also in the direct line toward Charleston; and although Gen. SHERMAN is not in the habit of confiding the plans of his campaign to newspaper correspondents, and I therefore am not entitled to speak with authority, I can yet say that Beaufort has hitherto seemed to the military men here of no use unless as the base of further operations. Its occupation now by so large a force, so efficiently supported, and under the command of Gen. STEVENS, is by far the most significant military move made since the debarkation of the troops. It is an advance into the interior; it is on the way to Charleston. As the fact of the occupation is to be no secret, every one is left to surmise its object. The rebels will doubtless surmise that a march on the most important city on their Atlantic seaboard is designed, and the surmise has, to say the least, the color of plausibility.

Gen. Sherman's New Movements—The Necessity for Procuring Comfortable Quarters for the Troops—Profits of the Sutlers, &c.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Thursday, Dec. 5, 1861.

Col. NOBLE, of the Seventy-ninth New-York Highlanders, has resigned his position, and has been appointed by Gen. SHERMAN to collect all the cotton possible about here, picked and unpicked, ginned and unginned, and store, preparatory to a shipment of it to Col. TOMPKINS, of your City.

This is the happiest and most important information we have to send you from this part of the world, save the taking of the place itself. This determination of the General has been brought about by the energetic representation of a Boston capitalist, who came partially for this purpose, and for others. This is now the beginning of a policy, it is to be hoped long-continued, of compelling the enemy to support our army, as far as the spoils, to be had for the trouble of taking them, will permit. Now, Beaufort should be occupied as well as Tybee is, (*i. e.* going to be,) with a detachment of 5,000 men taken from various regiments, or say one-half or one-third of the main body. We should be delighted, and so would the whole country, and Gen. SHERMAN, who has been criticized somewhat of late by officers, for some certain opinions, or opinions unexpressed which *should* be, be the respected, prudent, worthy soldier he always has been. Nearly all, if not *every* officer under Gen. S., urges on him the necessity—dire necessity—of doing all this, and "if 'twere done when 'tis done, 'twere best it were done quickly." Every dark night makes delay dangerous, and we dread to look abroad almost, fearing we shall meet blazing lights, telling us of rebels burning their own homes. A city or two, awaits our *entrée*, and the comfort and health, the salvation of our large army, demands that we should move promptly, before they find the doom that was meted out to Hampton. An army, minus blankets and stores, living in cloth shelter during a whole Winter, within a half day's march of comfortable quarters, is simply absurd—ridiculous.

What excuse is there for not doing so? What stands in the way? Shall we plunder Beaufort and Bluffton? They are already plundered. We can go to these towns—use them; and when evacuation is desirable, or a necessity, either through misfortune or the fortune of peace, then we can evacuate, and these towns and houses be what they now are—just as good for the rebels as ever. Next Spring, if things undergo no decided change, we should set our contrabands to work raising cotton for the express purpose of supplying the demands of our own factories. By covering these islands, now ours, with cotton, an immense amount might be raised—the army might pay its way, perhaps, provided cotton goes up to a dollar a pound. But a general smash-up will doubtless take place long before a crop can be secured; but otherwise such a policy would not be altogether Quixotic, though rather weak at first sight.

The *Atlantic, Delaware, Bienville*, and one other steamer, have arrived since my last. The *Illinois* took home 17,210 letters, a week ago, and others take as many each trip North. The mails receive large amounts of money for transmission from the army. ADAMS sent $200,000 by the *Illinois*, and the Postmaster here thinks he sent as much more. At Bay Point, the mail-bags were broken open, and every letter robbed of its contents, a few days since: a dastardly, wicked piece of scoundrelism which should never have occurred at all, and should consign the thieves to an ignominious punishment—the severest. They were unmailed and unreceipted letters, on a ship in charge of the officers. The mail-bags, going through our honest and efficient Postmaster here, are always safe. The soldiers are now all paid up, and will be promptly paid in future once in two months. A large amount of money is in circulation, and many small amounts are made by parties buying and selling of, and to each other. Apples and sour oranges bring five and ten cents each. A barrel of apples bought by a soldier on the beach to-day, for $16, brought him in during an hour $16 more. The best office ever given by a Cabinet officer to a friend is held by the worthy and fair-dealing Mr. SAMUEL BARR, of New-York. His sales are $3,000 a day, sold across the counter, and the profits not less than eight to ten hundred dollars on the same. He is the only authorized sutler for the division, and has the monopoly, with thirty clerks to assist. The English sutlers expect to clear $3 a month off each soldier and person connected with an army, but with the wages and liberal fare allowed by the United States, the rule of this average may safely be increased by one dollar. The sutler has gone to New-York for purchases, and now that he knows what is required better, will sell still more. Forty-five thousand dollars a month, which he will soon average, is a worthy sum of money out of such complaining times, and I suspect, and do know, in fact, the gentleman is visibly happy.

The force expected to occupy Tybee is to be 500 men.

Your Mr. W., whose lengthy and graphic account of the engagement here was published in the TIMES Nov. 12, has gone down to this place, when you will be in receipt of valuable information in the most authentic and reliable form. He is the most indefatigable gatherer of news out of New-York, and many laughable anecdotes are told of him touching his shrewdness and unwearied industry in learning the facts of everything worthy the name of news.

Deaths in Gen. Sherman's Command.

The following is a list of the dead since leaving Annapolis out of this Division—Gen. SHERMAN'S:

THIRD NEW-HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

Amasa Niles, private, Co. G, Nov. 9, congestive fever.
Jacob Barteles, Co. F, Nov. 9, typhoid fever.
G. S. Sager, Corporal, Co. F, Nov. 22, congestive fever.
A. F. Sanborn, private, Co. F, Nov. 27, congestive fever.
J. A. Pearry, Corporal, Co. G, Nov. 29, pulmonary phthisis.
Jno. H. Clements, private, Co. G, Dec. 3, congestive fever.

FORTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

F. G. Davis, private, Co. G, Nov. 9, typhoid fever.
Thos. Walling, private, Co. H, typhoid fever.
W. G. Hopkins, private, Co. G, pneumonia.
S. W. Price, private, Co. A, pneumonia.
John C. Welsh, private, pneumonia.

EIGHTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

Philip H. Briggs, private, Co. C, varioloid.
Geo. H. Hubbard, private, Co. F, laryngitis.
Hiram M. Trafton, private, Co. F, congestive fever.
John B. Philbrook, private, Co. D, pneumonia.
Chas. Frazier, private, Co. G, pneumonia.

PENNSYLVANIA FIFTIETH VOLUNTEERS.

Jasper Vlich, private, Co. I, Nov. 2, typhoid fever.
Edwin Seriom, private, Co. G., Nov. 16, remittent fever.
John Walters, private, Co. F., Nov. 8, pneumonia.
Michael M. Graham, First Lieutenant, Co. G., Nov. 19, typhoid fever.
Elijah C. Snell, private, Co. K, Nov. 1, typhoid fe'r.

ROUNDHEAD PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

James Smith, private, Co. K, Nov. 7, typhoid fever.
Edward N. Corbin, private, Co. I, Nov. 20, remittent fever.
Mathias F. Crowe, private, Co. F, Nov. 27, congestive fever.
John W. Simmons, Corporal, Co. K, Nov. 27, congestive fever.
James Byrd, private, Co. G, Nov. 28, congestive fever.
J. Ferris Williams, Orderly Sergeant, Co. K, Nov. 28, congestive fever.
James Pyle, private, Co. P., Nov. 28, typhoid fever.
Stewart ——, First Sergeant, Co. A, Nov. 28, typhoid fever.
Sol. W. Smith, private, Co. C, Nov. 29, dysentery.
Wm. Ramsay, private, Co. B, Nov. 30, rubeola.

EIGHTH MICHIGAN.

Wm. Truman, private, Co. F, Oct. 24, pneumonia.
Chas. B. Holliday, private, Co. F, Nov. 4, hemorrhage.
Thomas T. Jennings, private, Co. L, Nov. 2, varioloid.
Sam. Blarsons, private, Co. I, Nov. 17, dysentery.
Hiram Gardiner, private, Co. B, Nov. 17, pneumo'a.
Wm. B. Huntington, private, Co. C, Nov. 19, dysentery.
Thomas Perry, private, Co. L, Nov. 21, typhoid fever.
Chas. Bliss, private, Co. F, Nov. 23, typhoid fever.
Albert F. Newman, private, Co. A, Nov. 26, typhoid fever.
Dennis Parrish, private, Co. K, Nov. 23, typhoid fever.
John F. Phillips, private, Co. F, Dec. 4, varioloid.
John H. Davis, private, Co. K, Dec. 4, varioloid.
Lumer Hare, private, Co. H, Dec. 4, congestive fever.

SIXTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

James H. Gilbert, private, Co. E, Nov. —, congestive fever.
Heman Krusling, private, Co. C, Nov. 30, typhoid fever.
Wm. Forner, private, Co. A, Oct. 28, drowned.
Obed. S. H. Calkins, sergeant, Co. E, Nov. —, typhoid fever.
Sylvester Weeks, private, Co. A, Nov. 21, typhoid fever.
Martin Victory, private, Co. I, Nov. 24, typhoid fever.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE FOURTH VOLUNTEERS.

Jas. W. Paterson, private, Co. B, at sea, Oct. 25, congestive fever.
John Kelly, private, Co. H, at sea, Oct. 3, congestive fever.
Wm. P. Shearer, private, Co. K, Nov. 5, congestive fever.
Chas. Searing, private, Co. C, Nov. 25, pneumonia.
James M. Allen, private, Co. G, Nov. 25, congestive fever.
Chas. Stevens, private, Co. F, Nov. 25, congestive fever.
Andrew Johnson, private, Co. H, Nov. —, remittent fever.

NINTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

Jos. Kimball, private, Co. D, Oct. 25, at sea, congestive fever.
Ed. R. Eaton, private, Co. B, Oct. 30, congestive fever.
John A. Bodge, private, Co. C, Nov. 4, pneumonia.
Silas Grant, private, Co. G, Nov. 13, congestive fever.
Roscoe G. Stevens, private, Co. F, Nov. 15, congestive fever.
Newman French, private, Co. K, Nov. 20, remittent fever.
Lucius H. Proctor, private, Co. F, Nov. 18, bronchitis.
Albert Nash, private, Co. D, Nov. 14, bronchitis.
John B. Lyon, private, Co. G, Dec. 4, congestive fever.

THIRD RHODE ISLAND VOLUNTEERS.

Wm. H. Warden, private, Co. C, at sea, Nov. 1, epilepsy.
Thos. W. Turnbull, private, Co. E, Nov. 4, dysentery.
Henry W. Wasfield, private, Co. E, injuries—run over.

NINTH MAINE.

Chas. L. Holland, Co. F, Dec. 3, acute bronchitis.

Thanksgiving at Hilton's Head.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V., PORT ROYAL, S. C., Nov. 29, 1861.

Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New-York:

SIR: Agreeably to your proclamation, setting apart the 28th day of November as one of thanksgiving and prayer, we, the officers and soldiers of the Forty-seventh Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, did on that day unite in humble expression of gratitude to Almighty God, from whom we derive all blessings, and to whom we look for a restoration of peace to our beloved but divided country, trusting that through Him we may shortly extend the friendly glove to our Southern brethren in place of the sword.

At 9 o'clock A. M., the regiment was drawn up in line for dress parade, when the Chaplain, Rev. JOSHUA BUTTS, offered up a prayer to our Heavenly Father to protect and guide the army of our country in time of battle, give wisdom to our President, Governor, and those in authority, and extend his blessing upon our dear beloved ones at home.

The regiment then sang a few appropriate hymns. The Chaplain then gave us a fine sermon from Genesis, 31st chapter and 49th verse: "The Lord watch between me and thee, when we are absent one from another." After which, the officers and soldiers partook of an old-fashioned Thanksgiving dinner, ever remembering those relatives and friends in the State of New-York. I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
JAS. L. FRASER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Forty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. V.
EDWIN B. COX, Adjutant.

Extract from a Private Letter.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Thursday, Dec. 5, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: The mails for New-York by one of the transports closed to-day, and I write to inform you that I send no correspondence. I have been three days ashore, and my time has been mainly occupied in finding decent accommodations. Being easily satisfied, I am happy to say that I am moderately comfortable.

This place has changed vastly since I saw it before. New frame buildings, capable of containing the immense quantities of Quartermaster and Commissary stores, which the troops required, are built, and make the place look something like a town. There is so much novelty, and I have had so little time to see and learn, that I am sure I could not write understandingly, and I dare not hazard my crude ideas for publication. I pretermit my correspondence the more readily, as I am assured that your other correspondents have written everything of interest to date.

An expedition has been fitting out here for some point or other, and it was to have started this week.

An hour's ride the other day took me to a plantation belonging to WM. POPE, a Justice of the Peace on Hilton Island, who fled the day of the fight. The cotton-houses were filled, mainly with first crop cotton unginned, and the fields were ripe with the second crop. At least $1,000 worth was ginned and baled, ready for shipment, at the same place. Gen. SHERMAN, however, refuses to have it exported, although a great many here are ready to buy. The soldier waste a great deal of cotton, and luxuriate on choice Sea Island cotton mattresses. I have just heard that the General has at last decided to seize the much-needed staple, and that the *Mayflower* steamer leaves this afternoon for Lady's Island to bring in a supply.

The health of the troops is bad. Seventy-three deaths since the place has been occupied. Typhoid and congestive fevers are the principal diseases.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Burning of Bridges on the Memphis Branch Railroad.

The Connection Between Memphis and Bowling Green Cut Off.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Dec. 11.

The report that Captain NEVITT, with forty men of Col. BURBRIDGE'S Regiment, burned the bridges at Whippoorwill, five miles from Russellville, on the Memphis branch railroad, is confirmed. They attacked the rebel guard, numbering thirteen, killing two and taking the remainder prisoners.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BRIDGE-BURNING.

The Big Whippoorwill is a stream seven miles west of Russellville, Logan County, Ky., and the Memphis Branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad crosses it about seven miles north of the Tennessee line. It is *southwest of Bowling Green*, where the main body of the rebel army in Kentucky, under BUCKNER, is stationed; and if the bridge is effectually destoyed, and the other bridge over Elk Fork, five miles further west, is also demolished, BUCKNER'S direct railroad communication with Memphis, as well as with Columbus and Hickman, is *cut off*. Bowling Green is situated at the point where the Memphis Branch joins the Louisville and Nashville Road, and its strategic importance depends in a great measure upon its railroad connections.

In case of an advance down the Mississippi from Cairo, of our river navy and our troops, the Bowling Green rebel commander can march forward reinforcements to Columbus; while it is this Bowling Green force also which prevents an immediate advance of our troops upon Nashville. If this bridge demolition was done by order, it looks very like a preliminary to the Southward *advance of the great Cairo expedition*. Col. BURBRIDGE'S regiment is, we believe, attached to Gen. ROUSSEAU'S Division, which is stationed at Muldraugh's Hill, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, north of Bowling Green.

MOVEMENTS OF NATIONAL TROOPS.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

Gens. ROSSEAU, NEGLEY and JOHNSON'S National brigades crossed last Tuesday to the southern bank of Green River, near Nunnsfordsville.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

Recruits for Price's Army—Captures of Rebels.

OTTERVILLE, Mo., Wednesday, Dec. 11.

Union men from Lafayette County report that 700 rebel recruits left Lexington yesterday morning to join Gen. PRICE'S army.

A band of musicians, sixteen in number, from the rebel army, were captured near Dunksburgh on Monday.

A son and son-in-law of Col. MAGOFFIN have also been taken. They were the leaders of the foray on our teams near Georgetown on Saturday.

The scouting party which left here ten days ago, is said to have surprised a rebel camp in Salina County, capturing a large number of wagons, and taking about fifty prisoners.

It is rumored here that Gen. PRICE is moving northward.

A REPORTED FIGHT NEAR WAVERLEY.

SEDALIA, Mo., Wednesday, Dec. 11.

It is reported that a fight took place yesterday, near Waverley, Lafayette County, between a body of rebels, under the notorious JOE SHELBY, and a detachment of National Cavalry. They were fighting again this morning, but no particulars are given.

ANOTHER ESCAPE OF THE SUMTER.

She Eludes the Vigilance of the Iroquis at Martinique.

A letter received yesterday afternoon, by Messrs. MAITLAND, PHELPS & Co., dated St. Thomas, Nov. 23, states:

"We hear that the privateer *Sumter* is at Martinique, and that the United States gunboat *Iroquois* is lying off the port waiting for her."

In another letter received by the same firm, dated Nov. 25, states that the *Iroquis* arrived at St. Thomas on the night of the 24th inst., and reported that the *Sumter* had escaped.

SOUTHERN ITEMS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

The Kentucky Provisional Government have passed an act taxing brokers $25 per week, who charge a discount on Tennessee and Southern money.

Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, with a large force, is at Bucksville.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 30th, says that laborers are hiring for an immediate construction of a railroad from Centreville to Manassas.

R. W. BARNWELL, and J. L. ORR, have been elected by the South Carolina Legislature to the rebel Congress.

Southern papers say that the National forces cannot get more than one-third of the sea island cotton raised at the South, the value whereof is only $750,000.

The Norfolk *

AFFAIRS IN REBELDOM.

Comments on the Fight at Fort Pickens.

GREAT MILITARY DISPLAY IN NEW-ORLEANS.

FINANCIAL AND MERCANTILE MOVEMENTS.

The Condition of the Rebel Forces in Tennessee.

THE LATE AFFAIR AT PENSACOLA.

From the Mobile Advertiser.

From some cause, not yet explained, the fight commenced by Fort Pickens at Pensacola, last week, suddenly ceased on Sunday morning, and up to the present time has not been renewed. It is supposed by some that at the time Col. BROWN opened fire on the defences of the Confederate forces that he expected he would be supported in a very short time by a large portion of LINCOLN'S armada; but that as only a small number of the fleet arrived, and those being unable to make any impression on our batteries, he deemed it advisable to relinquish the attempt for the present.

Others again think the attack was only a feint, for the purpose of learning the strength, position and number of the guns mounted by Gen. BRAGG. If this was his object, he most signally failed, as Gen. BRAGG, while he had only the fort and one or two vessels to reply to, did not deem it necessary to open his most effective batteries. Should Col. BROWN, on the arrival of the entire fleet, feel disposed to aid the vessels in forcing an entrance into Pensacola Bay, he will be likely to be greeted with storms of iron hail from powerful batteries, the existence of which he does not now even dream.

It was one thing for a powerful fleet to pass the two little forts at Port Royal, but it is quite another to run the blockade which Gen. BRAGG has established at the entrance to Pensacola Bay, as the enemy will find to their cost should they make the experiment. The utmost confidence is expressed by the Confederate officers, and by all others who have had an opportunity of examining the defences, of the ability of our troops to resist any attack.

The capture of the batteries at Port Royal appears to have turned the head of the Navy Department at Washington. Some days since it was reported from there that the Yankees were expecting to hear in a few days of the capture of Pensacola, and again, since that, it has been reported the Yankees were daily and hourly expecting to receive intelligence of a glorious victory at Pensacola. This would seem to indicate that the attack made by Col. BROWN was premeditated, but it by no means follows that the victory they were looking for will be the inevitable result. If the Yankees had not permitted themselves to be blinded by the success of their Port Royal expedition, they would have seen, from their knowledge of Pensacola, that it could not be taken without a severe struggle, if at all.

The ill-success of the steam frigate *Niagara* and her consorts, aided by the guns at Fort Pickens, may perhaps bring the Yankees to their senses, and lead them not to expect a victory until they hear of one. Victories are not such common things with them that they can be justified in claiming one in advance. They ought to be satisfied to announce it when they learn of one. We believe that before the enemy hears of the capture of Pensacola by their forces, they will learn that hundreds of their own men are lying cold in death, and that more than one of the vessels of their much vaunted armada lies a useless wreck in the water outside of the bay, which it is the great ambition of the Lincolnites to enter.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

If anything could surprise us in relation to the conduct of affairs by both sides near Pensacola, the proceedings of the last few days would certainly excite our astonishment, and will, unless explained, be a puzzle hereafter to historians. There has existed, for eight months, neither a siege nor a blockade—no encounter destined for the capture of the fort has taken place, and each party, after having once or twice announced to their respective Governments their readiness to begin operations, have, nevertheless, remained idly looking at each other. The whole course of the proceedings, or rather want of proceedings, seems to indicate that there is a "circumlocution office" attached to each Government, whose continual study it is "how not to do it."

The late brush increases the mystery. What can the Federals mean by suddenly opening their fire, then as suddenly ceasing, is the universal question; and why should our fire be so courteously discontinued when theirs was. One cannot help thinking that as long as the ball had opened, it would have been better to have finished up the matter at once without, by ceasing fire, giving the enemy time to repair damages.

Our brave soldiers there are tired of inaction, and would gladly be released from a position in which it would seem there is no glory to be won or service to be rendered. They do not fear the consequences of a combat. Delay, in that quarter as in others, appears to result only in advantage to the enemy, and our soldiers doubtless hoped that the time was near for their release from the sand banks of Pensacola. They are impatient for action, and will not be better contented when they discover, as they have in the last few days, that they are only to be permitted to strike in self-defence, and when old HARVEY BROWN stops hitting at them they are to do the same by him.

It may be true, as whispered, that there are many and vast interests in the Confederacy opposed to any vigorous assault on Pickens—that Pensacola, whose town property has increased in value beyond example, would return to its original insignificance—that the Florida and Alabama Railroad is making enormous profits by transportation only to be sustained by maintaining the present *status*. But it is not to be supposed that these considerations have any influence with our Government. Indeed, the conduct of the Federal Government is fully as inexplicable. We can only imagine that the causes of the inaction on both sides will be revealed when the history of this war comes to be written."

A SAIL BOAT FIRED ON.

Correspondence of the Mobile Register.

NEAR BARRANCAS, Nov. 28.

To-day a little sail-boat showed herself off the point of St. Rosa Island near Fort Pickens, and her impudence in coming under our guns being considered offensive, our boys were ordered to turn loose on her.

She was fired on twice from Fort McRae, once from Capt. ARENDELL'S battery, and twice from Capt. CLARK'S battery, and it was curious to see the celerity with which her navigators made a landing, abandoned their boat, and scuttled through the sand out of danger.

Old BROWN bore it with apparent humility, and fired no shot in response. It is supposed that he was "nursing his wrath to keep it warm," while he waits for the arrival of the grand armada fleet, and then he will proceed to make a meal of us.

The voices of the cannon once more created the greatest enthusiasm all along the line of forts and batteries, and every one was hoping that BROWN would accept the challenge and open his fire.

The Pensacola *Observer* of the 25th says: "We learn, on going to press, that the enemy attempted a landing at the Perdido River last night, but were most signally repulsed by our gallant troops there. Come on, Yanks, we have plenty of grape yet."

GREAT MILITARY DISPLAY.

The *Delta* of the 24th thus alludes to the military display at New-Orleans on the 23d:

"The general muster of the First Division of Louisiana Militia was the grandest military display ever made on this continent. Those who have witnessed the great reviews of the armies in Europe declare that the demonstration fully equaled some of the largest parades in the European capitals of the great military Powers. The day had been set apart for the occasion as a great patriotic holiday. All business was suspended, all stores and shops were closed, and every subject dismissed from the minds of our people to give full play to the great absorbing duty and feeling of military organization and patriotic devotion to the cause of our country and of Southern independence. The approaches and menaces of the enemy demanded that New-Orleans, always the home of gallantry, of military pride and enthusiasm, should manifest the earnestness, power, resources and determination of her people in defence of her honor and the flag of the Confederacy, of which she is the principal city, in some conspicuous and impressive manner. And surely the display of yesterday more than satisfied the highest demands, and justified the highest boasts of her eulogists.

Despite the absence of twelve thousand of our people, who are now in remote points of our Confederacy battling for our cause and serving in camps, the display far exceeded any previous exhibitions of military resources in this or any other city on this continent. When we state the numbers in line at twenty-eight thousand men, we give a lower figure than the general estimate. On Canal-street, from the river to Broad-street, on both sides, the lines extended a distance of over three miles. Marching in column, more than four hours were consumed in the review. In order of battle, the line would have extended seven miles. And this great force included no non-combatants. They are all fighting men, men who are prepared to take the field in defence of the city at a moment's warning. They included not only citizens, but a vast number of resident foreigners, who, so far from availing themselves of their privilege to stand neutral in the present war, fully equal our native population in the alacrity and enthusiasm with which they gather around the Confederate flag, and pledge their lives and fortunes to defend our soil from the barbarous invader. It will be an occasion the remembrance of which will never pass from the memories of all beholders. In the distant future he who visited this parade will recur to it with pride and exultation, and by the recital of its incidents will excite the profound wonder of future generations.

Such a manifestation confirms the assurance we have ever cherished that there is no force at the command of the vandal invaders of our country which New-Orleans is not prepared to welcome 'with bloody hands to hospitable graves.'"

TALK ON 'CHANGE IN NEW-ORLEANS.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, Nov. 25.

Saturday was devoted to the war elements, and though the streets in general were crowded to excess, the flags of Carondelet were deserted by the *habitues*. Counting-houses, offices, and warehouses were all closed. The telegraph wires brought nothing important from distant parts, and the day was devoted to the grand future of the country, and even yesterday there was very little else talked of than the grand review on Saturday.

Accounts were received, yesterday, that the naval expedition for Kentucky was progressing finely toward its destination, and that the *great floating battery was going on finely*. We dislike to say any more of the movements of this expedition, as the *infernal spies and Black Republican sympathisers will be sending off their bearers of dispatches*. There was some talk, last evening, of the withdrawal of the Third Mississippi Regiment, Col. DEASON, from the seashore, and of its embarkation for Columbus last evening. This leaves the sea-shore of Mississippi Sound unprotected, though there is nothing of consequence for the picayune marauders to steal but a *few chickens, pigs and cows*. The villages offer nothing more to attract their attention.

The steamer *Magenta*, which arrived yesterday from Memphis, *brought two hundred bales of cotton consigned to and for account of Messrs. Puig Brothers, intended for shipment to Spain or Mexico*. It was purchased at one of the inland depôts, and was *allowed to come* hither by special permission of the *authorities*, as this house has made arrangements for the exportation of cotton. It is not supposed this will be the only consignment to their address, as we learn they have liberty to bring to the city two hundred bales at any one time. We do not know how our non-exportationists will regard this movement, but if a Spanish, English or French vessel runs the blockade, enters the Mississippi and *goes to Natchez or Vicksburgh* for cotton, we are not aware that they can be interrupted, *nor should they be*, particularly, as in the case of the *Bermuda at Savannah*, they bring cargoes of merchandise for which we are greatly in want.

The general market was unusually calm and quiet to-day. The note-brokers had nothing of note to offer their patrons. We did observe three or four capitalists or lenders on the flags, but they were not looking for bargains. A good deal of bantering was going on in stocks. The Canal Bank appears to be the target just at this moment. Some operators or buyers are going into it blindfolded, as it were, expecting that they can vote at the annual election for directors next month. The stock that has been transferred since the 9th of September, cannot be voted on according to the first article of the fifteenth section, which says: "After the first election, no share or shares shall confer a right of voting which shall not have been held three calendar months previous to the day of election." So it will be observed that holders and sellers who are desirous of a change are throwing away their privileges, by selling out at this time. In fact, it is conjectured that the recent movements in the stock are preconcerted, to prevent many shares from being voted on at the election on the 8th proximo. It is well known that the 7,000 shares of stock held in New-York cannot be voted on, unless the Receiver of the Confederate Government, under the sequestration act, comes forward and assumes the right.

THE BANKS.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, Nov. 25.

The weekly return of the banks for Saturday last was completed this morning. The changes for the week are:

A decrease in specie of	$49,519
A decrease in circulation of	15,187
An increase in deposits proper of	980,569
A decrease in short loans of	395,294
A decrease in exchange of	274,315
An increase in distant balances of	46,371
The variation in long and short loans for the week is an increase of	130,298

The reduction in specie arises from $42,000 paid depositors of the Southern Bank. The decrease in exchange is attributed to a desire to place funds in England to invest in merchandise, sterling having been taken freely at 125@126. We are not aware of any prospective improvement in commerce to warrant these figures, which are much higher than in the bankrupt era of 1837 and 1840. It is bruited about that some parties are placing all their funds in Europe, for fear perhaps the highway robbers of the world may penetrate our good city.

CONDITION OF THE BANKS OF THE CITY FOR THE WEEK ENDING, FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1861.

Active Movements—Liabilities.

Banks.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due dis. Banks.
Bank of Louisiana	784,100	3,674,556	185,345
State Bank	1,522,345	4,771,934	119,545
Canal Bank	704,385	828,535	118,871
Citizens' Bank	2,128,850	4,461,751	316,750
Bank of N. Orleans	493,960	1,051,982	287,734
Union Bank	481,405	785,331	423,091
Southern Bank	32,395	176,162	
Mech. & Traders' Bk.	253,695	989,476	47,785
Merchants' Bank	257,807	387,306	12,163
Crescent City Bank	157,465	197,026	12,643
Bank of America	140,625	1,075,807	4,110
Total	$6,958,010	$18,403,869	$1,529,438
			$18,403,887
General deposits			$19,933,247

Resources.

Banks.	Specie.	90-day Paper.	Exchange.
Bank of Louisiana	$2,852,870	$2,079,800	$431,676
Louisiana State Bk	2,759,311	2,869,878	657
Canal Bank	878,164	385,864	1,186,769
Citizens' Bank	4,037,814	2,769,822	873,982
Bk. of New-Orleans	804,278	1,264,938	8,506
Union Bank	356,778	1,165,341	22,780
Southern Bank	296,107	119,921	84,710
Mech. & Traders' Bk.	685,731	836,708	243,758
Merchants' Bank	155,334	408,784	8,959
Crescent City Bank	175,869	774,921	
Bank of America	768,779	385,063	64
Total	$13,771,038	$12,898,976	$2,793,310

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

THE MARKETS OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CRESCENT OFFICE, No. 70 Camp-st., Tuesday Morning, Nov. 26, 1861.

COTTON—We did not hear of a sale.

TOBACCO—Nothing reported.

SUGAR—The supply is more than ample for the demand. About 500 hhds. sold at previous rates. Fair to fully fair 3c.@3¾c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR—There have been no sales. Holders are asking $11 for Superfine and $11 50@$12 ℔ bbl. for Extra.

CORN—75 sacks Yellow sold at $1 ℔ bush.

BRAN—100 sacks sold at $2 10 ℔ 100 lbs.

WHISKY—Rectified is retailing at the advanced rate of $1 10 ℔ gallon.

RYE—61 sacks sold at $2 25 ℔ bushel.

LARD—Prime, in kegs, is retailing at 29c.@30c. ℔ lb.

BEEF—Mess is retailing at $33 ℔ bbl.

PORK—Mess is retailing slowly at $45 ℔ bbl.

BACON—Bacon Hams have been retailing at 22c., and Sugar Cured at 23c.@25c. ℔ lb.

We annex a report of the New-Orleans Cattle Market for the 26th ult.

Arrived yesterday—100 sheep and 30 veal cattle. Amount of stock sold—397 Texas beeves, 126 hogs, 399 sheep, and 109 veal cattle. Stock remaining on sale, 1,573 Texas beeves, 340 hogs and 380 sheep. We quote—

Texas cattle, first quality, ℔ head	$30@$45
Texas cattle, second quality, ℔ head	20@ 30
Hogs, gross, ℔ 100 lbs	10@ 13
Sheep, second quality, ℔ head	3@ 5
Veal cattle, first quality, ℔ head	11@ 13
Veal cattle, second quality, ℔ head	8@ 11

IN MEMPHIS.

From the Memphis Appeal, Dec. 4.

Notwithstanding the detailing the militia was in progress, there was a very fair attendance on 'Change yesterday morning. There was some "talk," of course, about militia affairs, and the proper course to be pursued to obviate such annoying occurrences. The opinion was generally expressed that the plan pursued at New-Orleans ought to be adopted here; that our citizens ought to be organized for home defence, and drill every afternoon, at 3 o'clock—not a portion of the community, but every one, old and young. In this way a body of citizen soldiery will be furnished without expense to the State, and the nucleus of an excellent army formed. Then all business would be transacted in the morning, and none of the great interests of the community would suffer. Its burdens, such as they are, would be equally borne by all, and general satisfaction would be the result. Such was the "talk" with some of the merchants.

The intelligence from New-Orleans was anything but flattering. The market was reported dull, and everything on a decline. The opening of the Columbus blockade, which is confessed to be the result of the action of the Chamber of Commerce, is working very deleteriously to speculators. Already it has so influenced the New-Orleans market as to reduce the price of grain and produce from 35 to 50 per cent. Potatoes, which were selling in New-Orleans, three weeks ago, at from $7 50 to $8, are now quoted at $4 50, and very dull. Wheat has declined from $2 30 and $2 55 to $2, corn from $1 35 to $50c. and 90c., and flour from $1 to $1 25 per barrel. Such is the effect of raising the blockade at Columbus on the New-Orleans markets, and that market very largely influences ours, and has been attended with similar results here.

THE KENTUCKY BANKS.

In the money article of the New-Orleans *Crescent* of the 15th, we find the following:

"Special citations have been served by demand of the Receiver, through the Confederate Court, against the Bank of Kentucky, located in Louisville, with branches at Bowling Green, Greensburg, Lexington, and Maysville, also against the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, located at Frankfort, with branches at Covington, Henderson, Maysville, Mount Sterling, Princeton and Somerset. The sequestration act excludes Kentucky, but the State, or northern part of it, was not in revolt against the South at the time of the passage of the act. But enemies of the blackest kind are believed to be, and are known to be, connected with the banks in Louisville. It will be well for the Receivers to investigate and ascertain how much or what part of the assets of these Kentucky banks is owned in the States of Indiana and Ohio, and how much of the paper held by parties in our city, as ostensibly for account of the banks in St. Louis, belongs to our enemies in Illinois. The Indiana traders and dealers, as well as the banks, keep accounts with the banks of Louisville, so do the bankers and exchange dealers in Cincinnati, just across the Ohio River to Covington, open accounts with the banks there, which will make connections in the South. The assets of the Black Republicans in Wheeling, Virginia, ought also to be made subject to the act."

FROM NASHVILLE.

From the Louisville Journal, Nov. 7.

Mr. A. B. BARKER, the well known railroad agent, arrived from Nashville, Tenn., last evening, having left that place on Saturday, the 23d inst. He made his way to this city with much difficulty, as he was known to be a Union man, and was unable to obtain a pass from the rebel authorities. Mr. BARKER has resided in Nashville during the past two years, and, as he was immediately connected with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad up to the time of his departure, enjoyed fine opportunities for observing the movements of the army in that quarter.

It will be remembered that Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, made a requisition, a few months' ago, for thirty thousand men and additional arms. The call met with no response whatever, and the authorities were compelled to resort to a draft in order to fill the requisition. The work of drafting commenced in Nashville the day of his departure.

He estimates the number of rebel troops between Nashville and Bowling Green at twenty-eight thousand. He assures us that they are miserably fed and badly clothed, and that there is a great deficiency in the matter of arms. Many of them, too, are ill, and he thinks there are fully three thousand five hundred sick soldiers in Nashville alone.

No attention is given to the payment of the troops, and the soldiers have been so accustomed to that sort of neglect, that they do not expect to receive remuneration for their services, being but too glad if they can obtain sufficient subsistence to keep their souls and bodies together. Alluding to the case of HARRY DUVALL, of this city, in this same connection, he says that HARRY arrived from Richmond a few days ago, with $16 in his pocket, the remainder of $700 which he carried with him from this city to the Confederacy. HARRY has no command now, and no employment.

MR. BARKER was familiar with many of the boys who left this city and joined the rebel army. He says that BLANTON DUNCAN has fallen into disgrace even there, having given up the pursuit after military fame, and adopted gambling as a profession.

SAVANNAH IN A FRIGHT.

A lady has just arrived in Brooklyn from Savannah, Ga., which place she left on the 24th of last month. The Brooklyn *Times* narrates her experiences, and adds, from a long acquaintance with the lady, we can assure our readers that her statements may be relied upon.

Of the fright in Savannah at the capture of Port Royal, she says:

"All the citizens of Savannah were suddenly startled one day by the report that the Yankee fleet had bombarded and would capture Port Royal. Then there was mounting in hot haste, and running away from town. Miss A. was but ten minutes in packing up her trunks, and in a few hours all the women and children, and half the men, had left the city. It was the general supposition that the Yankees would march upon Savannah and capture it immediately, which they would not have had the least difficulty in doing, as there were no soldiers there, and no weapons nor ammunition either. Everybody was seized with a sudden panic, and no thought was entertained of making a defence, if attacked. A number of the wealthiest citizens removed every valuable movable thing in their houses to some place in the country, and placed combustible materials in the rooms, preparatory to firing them as soon as the Yankees landed. Cotton was sent inland as fast as it could be carried. But the Yankees did not land; no movement was made towards Savannah, and the sense of brave Southrons began to come back to them. They telegraphed to different points, of their danger, and in a few days there were about 17,000 troops in the city; the fort was reinforced, the batteries manned, new works of defence erected, and preparations made to give the Yankees a warm reception when they made their appearance. The women got over their fright, and after an absence in the country of five days, Miss A. returned with her friends to the city.

The slaves of Savannah expressed very great fear of the Yankees, and ran away with the women and children, except such as were kept in town by their masters. At Beaufort, all the good slaves went away with the whites; only the vicious ones remained in the place. One slave-owner, who made up his mind to leave Beaufort very suddenly, called all his slaves together, and asked how many of them would go with him. Out of over a hundred but ten refused to go. *He took them in the back yard, and deliberately shot every one of them.*"

A STAY LAW IN MISSISSIPPI.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* publishes the opinion of Ex-Attorney Gen. JNO. D. FREEMAN, of Mississippi, on the Mississippi Stay law, on which it makes the following comments:

"Pass the Mississippi law, and keep it in force two years, and the Banks of New-Orleans, now impregnable Gibralters of financial solvency, will become as insolvent as the Brandon Bank, or any 'wild-cat' institution in the Northwestern States. Why? Because few, comparatively speaking, will attempt to meet their obligations—such, we understand, has been the invariable rule in Mississippi, not even the rights of widows and orphans forming an exception, on account of the passage of the statute in controversy—and the debtors having full power to dispose of their property, the Legislature having not only prevented the creditor from collecting his just dues, but prohibited him from establishing the legal lien of a judgment which would make his claim good after the war—the chances are, to use the language of Mr. FREEMAN, that when peace resumes her sway, "the debtors of the State will become rich and the creditors will be paupers in the land." And, as with public institutions, so with landlords and tenants—so with those who have hired their negroes and live upon the income thus derived—so with those who have rented their lands, loaned their money on mortgage, or credited anybody, in any manner, in good faith. At one fell swoop they are stripped of everything, deprived of the privilege of collecting even a portion of their debts, and told that they shall not in the present establish a valid title for payment in the far-off future! In other words, they may be starved pitilessly, while those who owe them money, and enjoy their property, may go on owning and enjoying in consequence of the immunity granted by the Legislature."

A THREAT.

From the Memphis Appeal, Dec. 4.

We are informed by the Receiver that parties are very remiss in responding to the garnishments served upon them under the late Confederate Sequestration act. He accordingly requests us to state that, if they delay much longer, he will certainly report them to the District Attorney, and have the penalty of *fine and imprisonment* rigidly enforced against them until they do answer. The Receiver has his eye on several of these dilatory individuals, who had better "walk up to the captain's office and settle" immediately, if they wish to save their bacon. Their day of grace will soon expire.

MANASSAS.

A Charleston volunteer at Manassas writes:

"For my own part I find Manassas far more preferable for a stationary residence than the camps at Centreville. The two places are spanned by six miles of the muddiest mud and the ruttiest ruts roads that ever were worn, and the only relief from the aspect of desolation which the entire route presents in the shape of missing fences, stumpy remnants of forests, stripped fields and trampled vegetation, is the picture at either end of the journey of warm hearts, hospitable firesides and the good cheer which marks the welcome back.

Centreville is the temple to which Manassas is the porch, but it happens in the present instance that the entrance is of more enduring interest than the edifice. Here one can sleep in a house, though your correspondent is just now rooming in an amended hen-roost, through whose thousand openings the wind makes the melody of an Æolian harp. There one is tied down to the circumscribed range of a tent. The Generals only are blessed with the possession of the domicils of the residents. Here you have the benefit of a post-office, such as it is, a telegraph-office, an express-office, and, above all, those conveniences, yet curses, yclept sutler's stores.

By paying five prices for the article, you obtain anything in the market from sardines to stove polish. Oysters arrive every night, fresh from the shell, "only a dollar a quart," while preserves, pickles, nuts, raisins, shirts, drawers, looking-glasses, cigars, stockings, boots, (twenty-five dollars per pair,) caps, cards, crockery, and ten thousand other articles, make up the organizations of the commanding general over whom the owners hoist their banners—General Assortment.

THE HEROES OF GREAT BETHEL.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Register.

Its terms of enlistment (six months) having expired, the glorious First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers was mustered out of service at Weldon on Thursday last. The companies from the eastern part of the State sought their homes by the way of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and those from the centre and west, four in number, arrived here on Wednesday morning. Considering what they have gone through, the men looked remarkably well.

It is said that, on parting with the regiment, Gen. MAGRUDER shed tears copiously. It is believed that a large majority of the men will reënlist.

TRADE IN TRUNKS ACTIVE.

From the Charleston Mercury, Nov. 13.

For months past the sale of arms and munitions of war has been brisk, but this branch of trade, during the last few days, seems to have been totally eclipsed by the large operations in the trunk business. This rather mysterious movement may, perhaps, be explained by the fact, which we hear on good authority, that certain traders of Charleston were recently ascertained to be taking very energetic steps to send away from the city as much as possible of their stocks of goods, etc. Gen. LEE, having been informed of the facts, promptly issued an order to put a stop to these unmanly doings. We are glad of it.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Alexandria (La.) *Democrat*, of the 22d, says:

"Another week of fine, clear, and moderately warm weather has been our portion, and in fact, 'old antiquity' says he never saw such weather for the latter part of November. All vegetation is yet in full bloom, and growing as well and perfect as in the month of August. As a proof of this assertion, we will mention the novel fact that there are plenty of cotton blossoms to be seen in all the fields, and any quantity of new young forms."

The Clarendon (Ark.) *Standard* has this paragraph:

"It is said that no less than 7,000 men met at Pocahontas, in this State, in forty-eight hours after the news was given them that the Lincolnites were marching on that place, armed with shot-guns, rifles, &c., to repel the invading foe. Gray-haired fathers and striplings (as one about 15 Summers said, who was armed with a scythe-blade) were 'going to kill some dern Yankees.'"

The Handsboro, (Miss.,) *Democrat* says:

"The fine dwelling house, together with the entire furniture of Mr. GEORGE SCOTT, at Midway, in this County, was consumed by fire last week. The house was not occupied, Mr. SCOTT having enlisted for the war, and his family were visiting friends in another State. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Estimated loss $15,000."

The Raleigh *Standard* states authentically that the recent call of the militia of North Carolina into actual service by Gen. HILL, was without the knowledge or sanction of the Governor, and that as soon as he heard of it he immediately directed the Adjutant-General to write to Gen. GATLIN to revoke the order, which was done.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of Nov. 20, says:

"The New-Orleans dispatches announced a large purchase of salt in New-Orleans for Alabama. It was stated that salt is now delivering in this city from Alabama that was purchased at lower rates than this Alabama purchase in New-Orleans. It was also stated that salt could, in a few days, be shipped down from this city to New-Orleans. The source and seat of the great salt speculation, which is now the theme of so much indignation, is at New-Orleans."

Notice is given in the New-Orleans papers that the Memphis and Charleston Railroad will not receive or pay charges on freight going to Virginia, until further notice.

The Caddo (La.) *Southwestern* says the Police Jury of Caddo parish, at a recent meeting, appointed L. M. NUTT, Esq., a delegate to Moore, to endeavor to have detached from the Vicksburgh, Shreveport and Texas Railroad all that portion of said road lying west of Red River, with the view of connecting with the Southern Pacific Railroad.

The Louisiana Senate organized at Baton Rouge on the 25th, with Lieut.-Gov. HYAMS in the Chair. W. F. Wagner was elected Secretary, and Oscar Arroyo, Assistant-Secretary; B. Childress, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Edward Rutz, Doorkeeper. The House met at 12 o'clock and was called to order by Hon. T. G. Davidson. Hon. Adolphe Olivier, of St. Mary, was elected Speaker; E. W. Eastin, Chief Clerk; Thomas F. Beale, Assistant Clerk; J. H. Peralta, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Fletcher, Doorkeeper.

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* says:

"From present indications, it appears that the result for Congress, in Texas, is as follows: First District, JOHN A. WILCOX; Second District, S. C. HERBERT; Third District, P. W. GRAY; Fourth District, F. B. SEXTON; Fifth District, M. D. GRAHAM; Sixth District, B. H. EMERSON. Of course it is not certain that all these gentlemen are elected, but such are the indications. Further returns may make some changes."

A dispatch dated at Greenville, Tenn., Nov. 30, has these items:

A gentleman who has just come down from Columbus, gives it as his opinion that a great battle will come off there before the close of the present week.

A gentleman from New-Orleans says that many of the companies in that city are volunteering for thirty days' service at Columbus.

The Third Mississippi Regiment, Col. J. D. BESON, reached the city last evening. They are from Mississippi City, Harrison County, and all armed and equipped.

Persons who visit the Capitol will, says the Milledgeville *Recorder*, see daily in his seat in the House of Representatives, a member from Carroll, who supports himself on crutches while passing to and from his hotel. His left thigh has been broken by a Minié ball from the enemy, and the left leg is perhaps six inches shorter than the right. That gentleman is Capt. A. T. BURKE, of the Iverson Invincibles, who led the charge on SHERMAN'S Battery, at Manassas, and was the first to take possession of those celebrated guns after Col. BARTOW had been ordered by Gen. BEAUREGARD to silence the battery. At the left side of Capt. BURKE sits Lieut. Z. B. HARGROVE, a Representative from Floyd, who was also wounded in the same battle. These gallant soldiers fought side by side on the bloody plains of Manassas, and it is a picture quite touching in its associations, to see them support all measures necessary to take care of our sick and wounded in the army, and for the vigorous prosecution of the war.

"MCMILLAN and MERKLE, charged with treason," says the Memphis *Appeal*, of Dec. 4, "were before the Court on an application for a writ of *habeas corpus*. It was proved by the evidence of Capt. JOHNS, of JEFF. THOMPSON'S command, that he went on board the steamer *Platte Valley*, plying between Cairo and St. Louis. He demanded of MCMILLAN that he should give up to him the plan of Columbus which he had made for Southern use. The man said he had given it to Capt. TANEY, of an Illinois Regiment, who was on board. That gentleman, on being applied to, drew it from his breast pocket and gave it up. The Court remanded the prisoners into the custody of the military authorities, and they were sent up to Columbus last night on the steamboat *Kentucky*. It is believed they will be hanged as spies, in accordance with the rule of military law."

The Mobile *Register* of Nov. 30 contradicts the reported capture of the Sound steamers *Dick Keys* and *Jeff. Davis*. It is not so quite about the *Keys*, which it thinks has fallen into the hands of the enemy, perhaps by the connivance of its owners, who would have no objection to selling a cargo of turpentine to Northern dealers.

About salt the Mobile *Tribune* writes:

"Everywhere the attention of the public is drawn toward the necessity of seeking a supply of salt from our own resources. Several legislatures, among them our own, are adopting plans to encourage the manufacturing of this necessary product. Plans are already on foot in this State to start the work immediately. The last instance that we have observed of the general public movement is in Bossier parish, Louisiana, where there is any quantity of pure salt water to be got by sinking wells. But we are inclined to believe that there is already enough of salt within the South for a year's consumption, and it is not likely to be heard of, except by its cost, until our people begin to increase the stock. The probability, too, is that the holders at high prices will get heavy falls. Five dollars a sack for salt will soon be as much as it will fetch."

The following estimate of the worth of the cotton raised on the coast appears in the Wilmington, N. C., *Journal*:

"The amount of Sea Island cotton made in the Confederacy—and all the long staple cotton of the world is made in the Confederate States—is about forty thousand bales, raised on the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. It would be a liberal calculation to allow one-half of this to South Carolina, and a still more liberal one to state one-third of this amount as likely to fall into the hands of the enemy—one-fourth of five thousand bales would be found to far exceed the fact. This, at $150 per bale, would be only $750,000, instead of the sundry millions over which the Northern papers, especially those of the great, liberal City of New-York, have been crowing so loudly."

We find the following in the Tallahassee *Sentinel* of the 17th ult.:

"Sixty-eight prisoners arrived here on Saturday night last, in charge of a detachment of Capt. SHEFFIELD'S company, the whole under Col. M. WHITE SMITH. They are composed of Spaniards, Yankees and Floridians, and were captured while engaged in fishing around the Florida coast in the vicinity of Egmont Key, for the Federals at Key West. Col. SMITH says they are the crews of twelve fishing smacks, and that the craft captured are worth, in the aggregate, from $35,000 to $40,000.

From the evidence, our gunboats at Cairo will do well to be lookking out for Captain MARSH MILLER'S *Grampus*. The Memphis *Appeal* says:

"On Saturday last, the fearless Captain MARSH MILLER took his boat, the *Grampus*, to within a short distance of Bird's Point, and then laid her up by the shore, where the peculiar color the Captain has had her painted with, prevented her being visible at even a short distance. He then, with one of his men, went up the stream by land to a spot where a boat, with 175,000 feet of lumber on her, was tied up. They cut it loose and took it in tow as it floated down, and carried it safely into port in Columbus, where the lumber will be put to excellent service."

The Southern Planters' Convention will take place at Memphis on the third Monday in February, and a list of delegates from South Carolina have been appointed by Gov. PICKENS.

The Legislature of Georgia has passed a bill to prevent, during the existing war, monopolies and speculations in breadstuffs, and other articles of general use and consumption. The bill enumerates salt, wheat, flour, bacon, lard, cotton, osnaburgs, kerseys, leather, shoes, cotton cards or wool cards, as the articles which must not be sold at speculative prices. It allows the owners of any of these articles to sell them at an advance of sixty per cent. upon their price last April.

The message of Gov. PICKENS, delivered on Tuesday to the General Assembly, is devoted almost exclusively to the consideration of military measures most proper to be adopted, in order to meet successfully the emergencies of a formidable invasion.

A powder mill goes into operation at Raleigh, N. C., this week.

The Legislature has assumed the payment of Alabama's quota of the Confederate tax—the banks loaning the State the money and taking the ten year bonds.

The flag of the Texas camp at Dumfries, Virginia, is made of the bridal dress of Mrs. WIGFALL, pure white silk, with a "lone star."

The lower House of the Alabama Legislature has passed a bill to incorporate the Southern Salt Company, (with a capital of one million of dollars,) with privilege to increase it to five millions.

The Knoxville *Register* states that Dr. J. G. M. RAMSEY has been appointed by President DAVIS chief collector of war tax for Tennessee.

The Richmond *Dispatch* has "been happy to meet with Col. SWAN, one of the Representatives elect from East Tennessee to the Confederate Congress, who is now in this city for the purpose of advising with the Government as to the state of things in East Tennessee, and the best course to be taken with reference to it. We are happy to learn that the disaffection in that region is by no means extensive."

Gibson County, Tennessee, with an enrolled militia force, one year ago, of three thousand, has now nineteen full companies in the field, numbering eighteen hundred men. This fact the *Standard* thinks will relieve that county from a draft, and it is urged should entitle it to the honorable distinction of being "the Volunteer County of the Volunteer State."

The Annual Conference of the Methodist Church South was to have been held in Georgetown, D. C., next May, but the rebel clergymen seem inclined to fight shy of that locality, and are trying to meet at Montgomery, Ala.

We find the following items in a dispatch dated Savannah, Dec. 3:

The cotton and provisions of HUTCHINSON & TUNNEWOCK, adjacent to the islands, were destroyed by fire on Thursday night, by the patriotic owners.

The Charleston *Courier* of this morning has an extract from a letter dated Nov. 15, which says: "Several cargoes of Carolina rice have been received—market price 15@16 reals. Turpentine $16 per quintal. Exchange on London, 16—on Paris 2¼@3 per centum premium."

The *Mercury* says a destructive fire occurred at Georgetown, on Friday P. M. The property destroyed included a lot of naval stores. Loss about $10,000.

Two hundred Federals landed at Hutchinson's Island, on Friday, and plundered the house and left. The proprietor then burnt everything.

Mr. T. C. MCALLISTER inserts the following curious card in the Memphis *Appeal*, of Dec. 4, under the caption, "$10,000 to be made:"

"As myself, clerk and man of all work, have been *detailed*, I will sell out my entire establishment to any *young man* that has more Southern blood in his veins than I have. Kentucky is the birth-place of myself and mother; South Carolina is my grandmother's native State, and she a relative of JOHN C. CALHOUN; my father was born in Virginia, his parents in Ireland and Scotland. I will take in payment Arkansas and Mississippi War Bonds."

OUR WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS AT CAIRO.

PROBABILITY OF A FORWARD MOVEMENT—FORTIFYING AT COLUMBUS AND NEW-MADRID—PREPARING WINTER QUARTERS—FIRING AT FORT HOLT—COTTON-PROTECTED GUNBOATS—WHAT HAPPENS AT PADUCAH.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1861.

Notwithstanding numberless newspaper reports to the contrary, it is evident no forward movement of importance will take place from here for a couple of weeks, at least. The Union commanders are not ready to commence successful offensive movements and of magnitude sufficient to gain, should they be successful, any really important result. Petty demonstrations, resulting in the loss of hundreds of lives, have, it is hoped, been forever discarded, and the time arrived when we can meet the enemy with at least equal numbers, and follow up any victory gained, with crushing effect. The rebel serpent has hissed and stung here in the West, from behind defences and in impenetrable swamps, until Union volunteers look forward to

[illegible] and the boys enjoyed themselves amid much song and joke, and hot coffee. The past morning being Sunday we had a quiet time of it, as stated, as we supposed, for Springfield, but upon proceeding to this place, which is the headquarters of Gen. SUMNER, the General ordered me to halt my command and take up a position in his immediate neighborhood. It appears that the reason of our sudden removal was the anxiety of the General to get the brigade into his division—the regiments of which, so far, are clustered in this vicinity. It was understood, also, that the other regiments of the brigade, as soon as they arrived in Washington, would be immediately forwarded to this camp, so that we might be all together. Gen. SUMNER is a fine old soldier, and a most courteous gentleman; he has a very high appreciation of Irish bravery and military spirit, and it will be our own fault if we do not become prime favorites with him. As one of the good results, in part, at least, of his kindness, I may mention that our wretched, worthless muskets have been replaced by 500 sound and serviceable ones, and that every man in the regiment is now supplied with twenty rounds of ammunition.

Just as we broke ground on Sunday, noon, the Sixty-third, which had been in Washington from the morning of the previous day, arrived, and encamped on our left. I have been placed, by Gen. SUMNER, in command of both regiments as Acting Brigadier, until the appointment of our Brigadier-General.

I am, my dear Colonel, yours most truly and faithfully,

ROBERT NUGENT.

Col. Sixty-ninth Regt. N. Y. S. V., Irish Brigade.

To Col. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, Acting Brigadier, Irish Brigade, New-York.

The following is another private letter from this regiment:

CAMP CALIFORNIA, Va., Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1861.

You know that before leaving New-York I promised to write you a few lines when this regiment should reach its destination. On reaching Washington we were ordered to Meridian Hill, a short distance from the city—a very pleasant location. Our stay there, however, was of short duration. Our next orders were to march to Springfield, Va., and report to Gen. SUMNER. After a fatiguing march of ten or twelve miles, our regiment halted about one mile outside of Alexandria, where we encamped for the night, with nothing to lie upon but the cold ground, and nothing over us but the wide canopy of Heaven. It was the most distressing night the majority of our poor fellows ever spent. Next morning we took up our line of march for Springfield, which is about nine miles further on. After marching two miles the order was countermanded, as it was reported the rebels were there in force. We are now encamped in a pleasant place. You may, perchance, be able to inform me (and it surprises us here not a little) why it is that COCHRANE'S Regiment is left so long undisturbed. Is it not it that a regiment in every way prepared for active field duty should occupy a more forward position. G. N.

THE QUESTION OF PRIVATEERING.

How England Proposed to Exempt the Southern Confederacy from the Operation of the Treaty of Paris.

The following additional extracts from the Diplomatic correspondence of the past Summer throw additional light on the course pursued by England:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, Aug. 23, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a copy of a note addressed to me by Lord RUSSELL, transmitting to me a copy of a declaration which he proposes to make upon signing the convention, embodying the articles of the declaration of Paris, in conjunction with myself.

I have waited to communicate with Mr. DAYTON until I now learn from him that Mr. THOUVENEL proposes to him a similar movement on the part of France.

This proceeding is of so grave and novel a character as, in my opinion, to render further action unadvisable until I obtain further instructions; and I find Mr. DAYTON is of the same opinion on his side. I propose to address a letter to his lordship stating my reasons for declining to proceed, as soon as possible, but I fear I shall not have time to get it ready and a copy made in season for the present mail. I shall therefore postpone any further elucidation of my views until the next opportunity. I do so the more readily that I am informed by Mr. DAYTON that you have ceased to consider the matter as one of any urgent importance. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, Washington.

[Inclosure.]

LORD JOHN RUSSELL TO MR. ADAMS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Aug. 19, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a copy of a declaration which I propose to make upon signing the convention of which you gave me a draft embodying the articles of the declaration of Paris.

I propose to make the declaration in question in a written form, and to furnish you with a copy of it.

You will observe that it is intended to prevent any misconception as to the nature of the engagement to be taken by Her Majesty.

If you have no objection to name a day in the course of this week for the signature of the Convention, Mr. DAYTON can on that day, and at the same time, sign with M. THOUVENEL a convention identical with that which you propose to sign with me.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant, RUSSELL.

C. F. ADAMS, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

DRAFT OF DELCLARATION.

In affixing his signature to the Convention of this day between her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America, the Earl RUSSELL declares, by order of Her Majesty, that Her Majesty does not *intend thereby to undertake any engagement which shall have any bearing, direct or indirect, on the internal differences now prevailing in the United States.*

THE QUESTION OF NEUTRALITY—DISCUSSIONS CONCERNING THE QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION.

MR. ADAMS TO MR. SEWARD.

[Extracts.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, June 14, 1861.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the reception of your dispatches No. 10, dated the 21st of May, and No. 11, dated on the 24th, with a copy of a letter from Mr. O. VANDENBURGH, and also a printed circular from the Department of the 20th of May, relating to purchases made here of articles contraband of war.

The intelligence of the feeling expressed in America upon the reception of the Queen's Proclamation was fully expected by me, so that it excited no surprise, and much of the course of your argument in your dispatch will be found to have been already adopted in my conference with Lord JOHN RUSSELL, an account of which is before this time in your hands.

* * * * * * *

However this may be, my duty was plain. I applied for an interview with Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and he appointed one for 10 o'clock on Wednesday, the 12th, at his own house. After some preliminary talk, I observed to him that I had been instructed to press upon Her Majesty's Government the expediency of early action on the subject of privateering; that in the present state of excitement in the United States consequent upon the measures which it had felt it necessary to adopt, I did not know of anything which would be so likely to allay it as an agreement on this point. His lordship then said that he did not know whether I knew it, but the fact was that Mr. DAYTON had made a proposition to France for negotiation on the basis of the articles as agreed upon in Paris. France had communicated the fact through her Minister, the Compte de FLAHAULT; and he intimated that there had been a cabinet conversation on the subject, without arriving at a decision. I then referred to what had passed at our former interview. I mentioned my proposal to negotiate, and the inclination shown by his lordship to leave the subject with Lord LYONS, with authority to arrange the only point in dispute as the Government at Washington might desire. There I had left the matter. His lordship replied that he did not mean to be quite so understood. His intention was to say, that having agreed upon the three articles, he should be ready to consent to the total omission of the fourth article, if that would be agreeable at Washington. I said that I had not so understood him, and from my present recollection, I am confident that my report of his language was not incorrect.

* * * * * * *

I next approached the most delicate portion of my task. I descanted upon the irritation produced in America by the Queen's Proclamation, upon the construction almost universally given to it, as *designed so aid the insurgents by raising them to the rank of a belligerent State, and upon the very decided tone taken by the President in my dispatches in case any such design was really entertained.* I added that from my own observation of what had since occurred here, I had not been able to convince myself of the existence of such a design. But it was not to be disguised that the fact of the continued stay of pseudo Commissioners in this city, and still more the knowledge that they had been admitted to more or less interviews with his lordship, was calculated to excite uneasiness. Indeed, it had already given great dissatisfaction to my Government. I added, as moderately as I could, that in all frankness any further protraction of this relation could scarcely fail to be viewed by us as hostile in spirit, and to require some corresponding action accordingly.

His lordship then reviewed the course of Great Britain. He explained the mode in which they had consulted with France, prior to any action at all, as to the reception of the deputation from the so-called Confederate States. *It had been the custom both in France and here to receive such persons unofficially for a long time back.* Poles, Hungarians, Italians, &c., &c., had been allowed interviews, to hear what they had to say. But this did not imply recognition in their case any more than in ours. He added that he had seen the gentlemen once some time ago, and once some time since; *he had no expectation of seeing them any more.*

* * * * * * *

I shall continue my relations here until I discover some action apparently in conflict with it, or receive specific orders from the department dictating an opposite course.

I ventured to repeat my regret that the proclamation [illegible] was so hastily issued, and informed me that it seemed contrary to the agreement said to have been proposed by Mr. DAYTON and concurred in by his lordship, to postpone all action until I should arrive, possessed with all the views of the new administration. But still, though I fear that much mischief had ensued in the creation of prejudices in the United States, not now easy to be eradicated, I was not myself disposed in any part of my conduct to aggravate the evil. My views had been much modified by opportunities of more extended conversation with persons of weight in Great Britain, by the improved tone of the Press, by subsequent explanations in Parliament, by the prohibition of all attempts to introduce prizes into British ports, and, lastly, by the unequivocal expression of sentiment in the case of Mr. GREGORY when the time came for him to press his motion of recognition. I trusted that nothing new might occur to change the current again, for nothing was so unfortunate as the effect of a recurrence of reciprocal irritations, however trifling, between countries, in breaking up the good understanding which it was always desirable to preserve.

His lordship agreed to this, but remarked that he could not but think the complaint of the proclamation, though natural enough perhaps at this moment, was really ill founded. He went over the ground once more which he occupied in the former interview—the necessity of doing something to relieve the officers of their ships from the responsibility of treating these persons as pirates if they met them on the seas. For his part, he could not believe the United States would persevere in the idea of hanging them, for it was not in consonance with their well-known character. But what would be their own situation if they should be found practicing upon a harsher system than the Americans themselves.

Here was a very large territory—a number of States—and people counted by millions, who were in a state of actual war. The fact was undeniable and the embarrassment unavoidable. Under such circumstances the law officers of the crown advised the policy which had been adopted. *It was designed only as a preventive to immediate evils. The United States should not have thought hard of it. They meant to be entirely neutral.*

I replied that we asked no more than that. We desired no assistance. Our objection to this act was that it was practically not an act of neutrality. It had depressed the spirits of the friends of the Government. It had raised the courage of the insurgents. We construed it as adverse, because we could not see the necessity of such immediate haste. These people were not a navigating people. They had not a ship on the ocean. They had made no prizes, so far as I knew, excepting such as they had caught by surprises. Even now, I could not learn that they had fitted out anything more than a few old steamboats, utterly unable to make any cruise on the ocean, and scarcely strong enough to bear a cannon of any calibre. But it was useless to go over this any more. The thing was now done. All that we could hope was that the later explanations would counteract the worst effects that we had reason to apprehend from it; and, at any rate, there was one compensation, *the act had released the Government of the United States from responsibility for any misdeeds of the rebels towards Great Britain.* If any of their people should capture or maltreat a British vessel on the ocean, the reclamation must be made only upon those who had authorized the wrong. The United States would not be liable.

I added that I could not close the interview without one word upon a subject on which I had no instructions. I saw by the newspapers an account of considerable movement of troops to Canada. In our situation this would naturally excite attention at home, and I was therefore desirous to learn whether they were ordered with any reference to possible difficulties with us. His lordship said that the country had been denuded of troops for some time back, *and it was regarded only as a proper measure of precaution,* in the present disordered condition of things in the United States, to restore a part of them. *He said he did not know but what we might do something.* He intimated a little feeling of uneasiness at the mission of Mr. ASHMUN, without any notice given to his purposes; and he likewise said something about a threat uttered by yourself to Lord LYONS to seize a British vessel on Lake Ontario without ceremony. To this I replied, that inasmuch as I had understood Mr. ASHMUN's mission had been made known to the Governor of Canada, it did not seem to me that it could be of much concealed significance; and that as to the other matter, if there was any reality in the threat, it surely was an odd way of proceeding to furnish at once the warning in time to provide against its execution.

* * * * * * *

I did not touch at all on the subject of the blockade, as referred to in your dispatch No. 10, for the reason that I do not now understand the Government as disposed in any way to question its validity, or to obstruct it. On the contrary, his lordship, incidentally referring to it in this interview, said that instructions had been sent out to the naval officers in command to respect it, and never themselves seek to enter any of the ports blockaded, unless for some urgent necessity to protect British persons or property. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

REPLY OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT TO THIS PROPOSITION.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1861.

SIR: I have received your dispatch of Aug. 23, (No. 32.) It is accompanied by a note which was addressed to you by Lord RUSSELL on the 19th of the same month, and a paper containing the form of an official declaration which he proposes to make on the part of Her Majesty on the occasion of affixing his signature to the projected Convention between the United States and Great Britain for the accession of the former power to the articles of the declaration of the Congress of Paris for the melioration of the rigor of international law in regard to neutrals in maritime war. The instrument thus submitted to us by Lord RUSSELL is in the following words: "Draft of Declaration—In affixing his signature to the Convention of this day, between Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America, the Earl RUSSELL declares, by order of Her Majesty, that *Her Majesty does not intend thereby to undertake any engagement which shall have any bearing, direct or indirect, on the internal differences now prevailing in the United States.*"

Lord RUSSELL, in his note to you, explains the object of the instrument by saying that it is intended to prevent any misconception as to the nature of the engagement to be taken by Her Majesty.

You have judged very rightly in considering this proceeding, on the part of the British Government, as one so grave and so novel in its character as to render further action on your part in regard to the projected Convention inadmissible until you shall have special instructions from this Department.

Long before the present communication can reach you, my instructions of Aug. 17, No. 61, will have come to your hands. That paper directed you to ask Lord RUSSELL to explain a passage in a note written to you, and then lying before me, in which he said: "I need scarcely add that on the part of Great Britain the engagement (to be contained in the projected convention) will be prospective, and will not invalidate anything already done; which explanation I stated would be expected as a preliminary before you could proceed further in the transaction.

You have thus been already prepared for the information that your resolution to await special instructions in the emergency is approved.

I feel myself at liberty, perhaps bound, to assume that Lord RUSSELL's proposed declaration, which I have herein recited, will have been already regarded, as well by him as by yourself, as sufficiently answering the request for preliminary explanations which you were instructed to make.

I may, therefore, assume that the case is fully before me, and that the question whether this Government will consent to enter into the projected treaty with Great Britain, subject to the condition of admitting the simultaneous declaration on her Majesty's part, proposed by Lord RUSSELL, is ready to be decided.

I am instructed by the President to say that the proposed declaration is inadmissible.

It would be virtually a new and distinct article incorporated into the projected convention. To admit such a new article would, for the first time in the history of the United States, be to permit a foreign power to take cognizance of and adjust its relations upon assumed internal and purely domestic differences existing within our own country.

This broad consideration supersedes any necessity for considering in what manner or in what degree the projected Convention, if completed either subject to the explanation proposed or not, would bear directly or indirectly on the internal differences which the British Government assume to be prevailing in the United States.

I do not enlarge upon this branch of the subject. It is enough to say that the view thus adopted by the President seems to be in harmony equally with a prudent regard to the safety of the Republic and a just sense of its honor and dignity.

The proposed declaration is inadmissible, among other reasons, *because it is not mutual.* It proposes a special rule by which Her Majesty's obligations shall be meliorated in the bearing upon internal difficulties now prevailing in the United States, while the obligations to be assumed by the United States shall not be similarly meliorated or at all affected in their bearing on internal differences that may now be prevailing, or may hereafter arise and prevail, in Great Britain.

It is inadmissible, because it would be a substantial and even a radical departure from the declaration of the Congress at Paris. That declaration makes no exception in favor of any of the parties to it in regard to the bearing of their obligations upon internal differences which may prevail in the territories or dominions of the parties.

The declaration of the Congress of Paris is the joint act of forty-six great and enlightened Powers, designing to alleviate the evils of maritime war, and promote the first interest of humanity, which is peace. The Government of Great Britain will not, I am sure, expect us to accede to this noble act otherwise than upon the same equal footing upon which all the other parties to it are standing. We could not consent to accede to the declaration with a modification of its terms unless all the present parties to it should stipulate that the modification should be adopted as a rule of universal application. The British Government cannot but know that there would be little value in an entire reformation of the declaration of Paris at the present time, and it has not even told us it would accept the modification as a general rule were proposed.

It results that the United States must accede to the declaration of the Congress of [illegible] as it stands, or that the other parties to [illegible]

[illegible] why the British Government ought to recede from the position it has assumed, but on the grounds upon which the United States decline to enter into the projected convention recognizing that exceptional position of Her Majesty.

If, therefore, her Britannic Majesty's Government shall adhere to the proposition thus disallowed, you will inform Lord RUSSELL that the negotiation must for the present be suspended.

I forbear purposely from a review of the past correspondence, to ascertain the relative responsibilities of the parties for this failure of negotiation, from which I had hoped results would flow beneficial, not only to those two nations, but to the whole world—beneficial, not in the present age only, but in future ages.

It is my desire that we may withdraw from the subject carrying away no feelings of passion, prejudice, or jealousy, *so that in some happier time it may be resumed, and the important objects of the proposed Convention may be fully secured.* I believe that that propitious time is even now not distant; and I will hope that when it comes Great Britain will not only willingly and unconditionally accept the adhesion of the United States to all the benignant articles of the declaration of the Congress of Paris, but will even go further, and, relinquishing her present objections, consent, as the United States have so constantly invited, that the private property, not contraband, of citizens and subjects of nations in collision shall be exempted from confiscation equally in warfare waged on the land and in warfare waged upon the seas, which are the common highways of all nations.

Regarding this negotiation as at an end, the question arises, what, then, are to be the views and policy of the United States in regard to the rights of neutrals in maritime war in the present case. My previous dispatches leave no uncertainty upon this point. We regard Great Britain as a friend. Her Majesty's flag, according to our traditional principles, covers enemy's goods not contraband of war. Goods of Her Majesty's subjects, not contraband of war, are exempt from confiscation though found under a neutral or disloyal flag. No depredations shall be committed by our naval forces or by those of any of our citizens, so far as we can prevent it, upon the vessels or property of British subjects. Our blockade, being effective, must be respected.

The unfortunate failure of our negotiations to amend the law of nations in regard to maritime war does not make us enemies, although, if they had been successful, we should have perhaps been more assured friends.

Civil war is a calamity from which certainly no people or nation that has ever existed has been always exempt. It is one which probably no nation ever will escape. Perhaps its most injurious trait is its tendency to subvert the good understanding and break up the relations existing between the distracted State and friendly nations, and to involve them, sooner or later, in war. It is the desire of the United States that the internal differences existing in this country may be confined within our own borders. I do not suffer myself for a moment to doubt that Great Britain has a desire that we may be successful in attaining that object, and that she looks with dread upon the possibility of being herself drawn into this unhappy internal controversy of our own. I do not think it can be regarded as disrespectful if you should remind Lord RUSSELL that when, in 1838, a civil war broke out in Canada, a part of the British dominions adjacent to the United States, the Congress of the United States passed, and the President executed a law which effectually prevented any intervention against the Government of Great Britain in those internal differences by American citizens, whatever might be their motives, real or pretended, whether of interest or sympathy. I send you a copy of that enactment. The British Government will judge for itself whether it is suggestive of any measures on the part of Great Britain that might tend to preserve the peace of the two countries, and, through that way, the peace of all nations.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

EARL RUSSEL'S EXPOSITION OF THE ACTION OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Aug. 28, 1861.

The undersigned, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has had the honor to receive the note, of the 23d instant, of Mr. ADAMS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

Mr. ADAMS has accounted satisfactorily for the delay in answering the note of the undersigned, of the 19th instant. Her Majesty's Government, in all these transactions, has acted in concert with the Government of the Emperor of the French, and the undersigned cannot be surprised that Mr. ADAMS should wish to communicate with Mr. DAYTON, at Paris, before replying to his note.

The undersigned is quite prepared, following Mr. ADAMS, to recapitulate the particulars of this negotiation, and he is happy to think that in matters of fact there is no ground for any controversy between them. He need only supply omissions.

Mr. ADAMS, at his first interview with the undersigned, on the 18th of May last, mentioned the subject of the declaration of Paris as one on which he had power to negotiate, and the undersigned then told him that the matter had already been committed to the care of Lord LYONS, at Washington, with authority to agree with the Government of the United States on the basis of the adoption of three of the articles and the omission of the first, being that relating to privateering. So far, the statement of Mr. ADAMS agrees substantially with that here made. But the representation of the undersigned was strictly accurate, and in faith of it he subjoins the dispatch by which Lord LYONS was authorized to negotiate on the basis of the three latter articles of the declaration of Paris. Lord LYONS, however, was not empowered to sign a convention, because that form had not been adopted by the Powers who originally signed the declaration, nor by any of the numerous States which afterwards gave their adherence to its articles.

At a later period, when Mr. ADAMS brought a copy of his full powers to the Foreign-office, the undersigned asked why the adherence of the United States should not be given in the same form as that of other Powers, and he was told, in reply, that as the Constitution of the United States required the consent of the Senate to any agreement with foreign Powers, that agreement must necessarily, or at least would most conveniently, be made in the shape of a Convention.

The undersigned yielded to this argument, and proposed to the Government of the Emperor of the French, with which Her Majesty's Government have been acting throughout in complete agreement, to concur likewise in his departure from the form in which the declaration of Paris had been adopted by the maritime powers of Europe.

But the British Government could not sign the convention proposed by the United States as an act of Great Britain singly and alone, and they found to their surprise that in case of France and of some of the other European Powers, the addition of Mr. MARCY, relating to private property at sea, had been proposed by the Ministers of the United States at the Courts of those Powers.

The undersigned concurs in the statement made by Mr. ADAMS respecting the transactions which followed. Her Majesty's Government, like Mr. ADAMS, wished to establish a doctrine for all time, with a view to lessen the horrors of war all over the globe. The instructions sent to Lord LYONS prove the sincerity of their wish to give permanence and fixity of principles to this part of the law of nations.

The undersigned has now arrived at that part of the subject upon which the negotiation is interrupted.

The undersigned has notified Mr. ADAMS his intention to accompany his signature of the proposed convention with a declaration to the effect that Her Majesty "*does not intend thereby to undertake any engagement which shall have any bearing, direct or indirect, on the internal differences now prevailing in the United States.*"

The reasons for this course can be easily explained. On some recent occasions, as on the fulfillment of the treaty of 1846, respecting the boundary, and with respect to the treaty called by the name of the "Clayton-Bulwer treaty," serious differences have arisen with regard to the precise meaning of words, and the intention of those who framed them.

It was most desirable in framing a new agreement not to give rise to a fresh dispute.

But the different attitude of Great Britain and of the United States in regard to the internal dissensions now unhappily prevailing in the United States gave warning that such a dispute might arise out of the proposed convention.

Her Majesty's Government, upon receiving intelligence that the President had declared, by proclamation, his intention to blockade the ports of nine of the States of the Union, and that Mr. DAVIS, speaking in the name of those nine States, had declared his intention to issue letters of marque and reprisals; and having also received certain information of the design of both sides to arm, had come to the conclusion that civil war existed in America, and Her Majesty had thereupon proclaimed her neutrality in the approaching contest.

The Government of the United States, on the other hand, spoke only of unlawful combinations, and designated those concerned in them as rebels and pirates. It would follow, logically and consistently, from the attitude taken by Her Majesty's Government, that the so-called Confederate States, being acknowledged as a belligerent, might, by the law of nations, arm privateers, and that their privateers must be regarded as the armed vessels of a belligerent.

With equal logic and consistency it would follow, from the position taken by the United States, that the privateers of the Southern States might be decreed to be pirates, and it might be further argued by the Government of the United States that a European Power signing a convention with the United States, declaring that privateering was and remains abolished, would be bound to treat the privateers of the so-called Confederate States as pirates.

Hence, instead of an agreement, charges of bad faith and violation of a convention might be brought in the United States against the Power signing such a convention, and treating the privateers of the so-called Confederate States as those of a belligerent Power.

The undersigned had at first intended to make verbally the declaration proposed. But he considered it would be more clear, more open, more fair to Mr. ADAMS, to put the declaration in writing, and give notice of it to Mr. ADAMS before signing the convention.

The undersigned will not now reply to the reasons given by Mr. ADAMS for not signing the convention if accompanied by the proposed declaration. Her Majesty's Government wish the question to be fairly weighed by the United States Government. The undersigned, like Mr. ADAMS, wishes to maintain and perpetuate the most friendly relations between Her Majesty's kingdom and the United States. It is in this spirit that Her Majesty's Government decline to bind themselves without a clear explanation on their part to a convention which, seemingly confined to the adoption of the declaration of Paris of 1856, might be construed as an engagement to interfere in the unhappy dissensions now prevailing in the United States—an interference which would be contrary to Her Majesty's public declarations, and would be a reversal of the policy which Her Majesty has deliberately sanctioned.

The undersigned requests Mr. ADAMS to accept the assurance of his highest consideration.

RUSSELL.

C. F. ADAMS, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Advent of Winter—A Settlement on the Yellow Stone River Talked of—Trade with the Gentiles, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Saturday, Nov. 23, 1861.

Winter appears to have come at last, for we have had the past week, one or two fierce attempts at snow-storming. On Wednesday evening, the piercing wind and the driven snow met one at every point. Some sharp frosts too, we have felt. But not with unrelenting severity has the snow-covered season approached. The surface of the soil is yet all but bare, and a great part of the day is pleasant and very workable. A foot beneath the surface, the soil on the higher lands, is even now dry and dusty, a thing, I suppose, which cannot be told of land in the East.

Since the inception of the recent cotton "mission" to the Rio Virgin, there has been a vast deal of "unofficial" talk about a similar mission to the Yellow Stone country, and there appears to be a firm conviction, whether well grounded or not, among many of the talkers, that the banks of that northern river will next Summer be enlivened by a strong Mormon colony. The navigation of the Upper Missouri and the Yellow Stone, for the purpose of commerce and travel between the States and this Territory, was a favorite project of the late Governor, N. CUMMING. Visitors to, and travelers in that part of the continent give here a bright coloring to their descriptions of the same. But the late Uintah disappointment and failure will, doubtless, have taught the Mormons caution in relying upon such descriptions. Adventurous travelers, mountaineers and trappers, roving Indians, and even enthusiastic Mormons, had told and reiterated flattering tales of the fertility and many other advantages of that favored valley, many of said persons having, doubtless, only stood upon some high "divide" and viewed the landscape o'er. But a small special Mormon surveying party traversed the Uintah Valley pretty thoroughly, and when they returned, so stripped that region of every vestige of romance, or even of promise, that the whole Uintah district fell precipitately to an awful discount, and nobody at all wanted to go there for love, religion, or money. The thought would arise, that it might be so on the banks of the Yellow Stone, were a colony to go there, hap hazard, relying only on current belief and understanding of the general features of the country.

I think there are weighty reasons against the idea of Mormon colonization of the Yellow Stone and Upper Missouri Valleys, at least for the present. The past history of the Mormon out-post settlements, is far from encouraging. In fact, I do not remember any one of them that has proved a success. They have invariably succumbed, I believe, to Indian or "Gentile" influence. There was one to the Salmon River, in the north, which the Indians drove back; another to the Elk Mountains, in the south, which met with a similar fate. Carson Valley, San Bernardino, westward, Forts Bridger and Supply, in the Green River country, with several small settlements on the Sweetwater, Deer Creek, and the Upper Platte, as Mormon settlements, received their deathblow, evidently, in the early times of the "Mormon War" in '57, for they have never been accounted anything since, and there is probably not one accredited Mormon now residing at either of those places.

Again, there are several valleys near this place, which are as yet but thinly populated, and it is likely that they will receive attention before such distant valleys as that of the Yellow Stone. True it is, there are amongst the population of Utah, as in all border countries, many individuals and families who begin to think themselves unbearably crowded if they have many neighbors within forty miles. But such individual cases have little influence, apparently, in determining the policy of the Mormon leaders. And, though there may be many persons whose love of change, adventure and amplitude of unoccupied country, incites them to desire to migrate to comparatively remote districts, yet the habit of the Mormons to listen to "counsel," and to act in organizations, will probably neutralize the ardent longings of such restless spirits to spread out beyond readily reachable boundar es.

With some of the "lesser lights" among the Mormon pulpit orators, when the stream of eloquence dribbles rather drily, there seems an unfailing source of inspiration connected with the topics of selling grain and buying merchandise at the stores. On Sunday one of the "Elders" said all he could think of, apparently, relating to Gospel ethics, and then pitched in generally among the ungodly "Gentiles" and the erring brethren who would trade with them; it evidently grieved the Elder's righteous soul, because that men would chew weed and drink whiskey, and the women would not eschew the teapot, and men and women would pay grain for such luxurious fixings, because they had nothing else to pay. BRIGHAM followed the grieved gentleman, however, and considerably modified his sentiments, urging that there were honorable men among the "Gentiles," and some of them might be here now. He did not wish to withhold grain from them. He would feed them if they were hungry. All he wished was that they might not get the grain, except by paying a good price for it.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 11, 1861.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	90	
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Cou	83	
1,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '76..	93	
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	43	
12,000	Mo. St. 6s.....	40½	
1,000	N. C. St. 6s.....	59	
1,000	C. & T. S. F. Bs..	77	
1,000	L. E. & W. 1st m.b.	72½	
3,000	Hud. R. 3d m. b.	77	
170	Merchants' Bank...	82	
40	Butch. & Drov. Bk.	104	
40	Mer. Ex. Bk.....	19	
10	Ocean Bk.....	75	
9	Hanover Bk.....	68	
100	Union Bk.....	82	
25	Penn. Coal Co.....	78	
170	Pacific Mail S. Co..	87½	
50	do.....s30	87¾	
200	N. Y. Central R....	78⅝	
100	do.....b60	78¾	
250	do.....b5	78¾	
50	do.....s15	78¾	
100	do.....s10	78¾	
100	do.....s4	78¾	
300	do.....s10	78⅝	
30	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	19	
50	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	68⅝	
200	Erie Railway.....	32	
50	do.....b15	32	
50	do.....	31¾	
200	do.....	31⅞	
100	do.....s30	31⅞	
200	Erie Railway Pref..	53	
50	Hudson River R....	37⅛	
50	do.....	37½	
50	do.....b15	37⅜	
100	Harlem R. Pref....	29¾	
50	Reading Railroad..	33¾	
25	Harlem Railroad...	12	
160	do.....	12½	
50	Michigan Central R.	49¼	
100	do.....	49⅜	
100	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	18¼	
85	do.....	18	
50	Mich. So. & N. I. Gu. S.	38¾	
20	do.....	38¾	
150	do.....	38½	
10	Panama R.....	114¾	
300	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	61¾	
70	Clev. & Pitts. R....	15½	
200	Clev. & Tol. R.....b4	33¾	
300	do.....	33¾	
300	Chic. & Rk. I. R....	53¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	89¾	
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	93	
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	83	
1,000	Virginia 6's.....	48¾	
4,000	do.....	48	
5,000	do.....s10	48	
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.....	42	
25	Metropolitan Bank.	90	
30	Park Bank.....	96	
80	Merchants' Bank...	82	
50	Pa. M. S. Co.....s10	87	
150	do.....	87	
175	do.....	86¾	
199	do.....	86⅝	
50	do.....b10	86⅞	
250	N. Y. Cen. R.....	78	
50	do.....s10	78	
50	do.....	77⅞	
50	Erie R. Pref....s4	53	
400	do.....	53½	
50	Hud. River R.....	37¼	
100	Harlem R.....	12	
100	Reading R.....s10	33¾	
50	Mich. Cen. Railroad	49	
150	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	18	
20	Panama R.....	114½	
150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	61¾	
53	Clev. & Pitts. R....	15	
100	Chic. & R. I. R. ex. di.	50¾	
100	Buff. & State L. R.	114	

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11—P. M.

The Stock market opened at steady rates, but without much activity of movement, this forenoon, but after the first call of the Railway Share list the feeling became heavier, and lower figures were accepted for New-York Central, Erie, and some of the Western Road Stocks. The printed sales at the early Board were not large in amount. The business on the Street after the adjournment was to a fair amount in New-York Central, at 78 ⅞ cent., and in Erie a few hundred Shares, at 31¾ ⅞ cent. The same figures were current at the Afternoon Board, and subsequently improved to 78¾ ⅞ cent. for Central. The Federal Securities were fairly supported, and the Southern State Stocks much the same as yesterday. At the Second Board, the Shares of the Rock Island Company were quoted and sold ex dividend of 3 ⅞ cent. Among the other Westerns, the sales of Cleveland and Pittsburgh fell of to 15 ⅞ cent., Toledo was done at 33½; Illinois Central. 61¼; Michigan Central, 49, and Michigan Southern, 18 ⅞ cent. There was a firmer demand for Panama, while Pacific Mail fell off to 86½ ⅞ cent. Later in the afternoon, the Share market on the Street was ½@¾ ⅞ cent. firmer, and closed steady, about as follows:

Central	78¾	Michigan Central	49
Erie	31⅞	Mich. Guaranteed	38
Erie Preferred	53⅜	Michigan Southern	18¾
Rock Island, Ex. Div	50⅜	Pittsburgh	15
Hudson	37¼	Illinois Central	61¼
Toledo	33¼	Panama	114¾
Fiorentina	25½	Pacific	87
U. S. 6s, 1881	85		

The following sales of State Stocks were made to-day by Mr. MULLER, by order of the Illinois Bank Department:

$2,000 U. S. 6's, 1880	89¾
20,000 Ohio 6's, 1860	92
33,000 Illinois 6's, 1862	81¾
7,000 Illinois 6's, 1862	82¾
3,000 Illinois 6's, 1862	82¾
15,000 Iowa 7's, 1862	80¼ @ 80¾
5,000 Iowa 7's, 1881	79¾
4,000 Missouri 6's, Hannibal and St. Joseph R.	48¼
4,000 Louisiana 6's and October Coupons	56
600 Louisiana 6's and Coupons	58½
21,000 Tennessee 6's, 1892, and July Coupons	42½
4,000 Neosha, Rockford and Rock Island R.	34½

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	86	Mercantile	99
Merchants'	82	American Exchange	80
Mechanics'	90	Hanover	68
Union	81½	St. Nicholas	72½
Butchers' and Drovers'	104	New-York County	81
Merchants' Exchange	79	Importers' & Traders'	90
Commerce	80½	Park	96

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	91	Mich. So. 7 ⅞ c. firsts	80
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64..100		Mich. So. 7 ⅞ c. seconds	70
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76.101		N. Ind., firsts	82
Erie firsts, '68	103	Ill Cen. 7 ⅞ c., '75	87¾
Erie seconds, '79	96	T. H. & A., firsts 7 ⅞ c.	70
Erie thirds, '83	85	L. C. & Mil. L. G. bds.	12¼
Erie fourths, 80	74	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	80¾
Erie fifths, '88	68	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	38¾
Hudson firsts, '69	103¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 12, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LES QUATRE AMANS—ZAMPILLABOSTATION—L'OGRE, OR LE PETIT JEAN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MAGIC MARRIAGE—HE'S NOT A MISS.

WINTER GARDEN—SHANDY MAGUIRE—AN HOUR IN SEVILLE—DR. O'TOOLE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3½ AND 7½ O'CLOCK.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—No. 15 Tenth-st.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Important reconnoissances were yesterday made along our lines of the Potomac, to ascertain the positions and strength of the rebels. One, made in a balloon by Prof. LA MOUNTAIN, establishes the facts that the rebel force at Fairfax Court-house is very light; that between that point and Vienna there is an increase of strength, and that all along the line very considerable additions have been made to the scouts of cavalry and infantry.

Our Washington correspondent states that the dispatches from Mr. ADAMS, our Minister to Great Britain, brought by Mr. GOODRICH, inform our Government of the determination of the British Government to allow the rebel steamer *Nashville* to complete her armament at Southampton. Capt. PEGRAM, it is stated, had arranged for the steamer a complete gun deck, which would make her a most formidable war-steamer; and she was to be allowed to depart without let or hindrance.

We have highly interesting intelligence from Port Royal by the arrival of the Government transport steamer *City of New-York*, which left on the 6th inst. Gen. SHERMAN had at last decided to occupy Beaufort permanently, and Gen. STEVENS' Brigade, consisting of about twenty-five hundred men, was to go up for that purpose on the day the steamer sailed. Another diversion of troops was to be made to Tybee Island, which would be occupied permanently by a force of five hundred men, which would doubtless be sufficient, with proper fortifications, aided by the gunboats of the flotilla, which have been detached to operate in those waters. These movements had rendered necessary the postponement of the expedition under Gen. VIELE, until the arrival of reinforcements. Measures had also been taken by Gen. SHERMAN to secure all the cotton in the neighborhood, with the aid of the negroes, and Col. NOBLE, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, who is fully acquainted with all the details of cotton picking, had been selected by Gen. SHERMAN to superintend this important business, assisted by Col. SUYDAM. The health of the troops continued good.

We have at last a very brief intimation of the truth in regard to the recent fight at Fort Pickens, which the rebels have had full liberty for the past two weeks of distorting to suit their fancies. The *Columbia*, which reached here yesterday from Havana, brought a mail from Fort Pickens, and the letters received state that the rebel batteries were silenced by the fire of the Fort, but that BRAGG and his army were allowed to remain, because Col. BROWN had not force enough to land and drive them away. A few details are given in a private letter, from which it appears that the firing was commenced by the steamer *Richmond*, assisted by the *Niagara*—the first point of attack being Fort McRae. The *Richmond* was considerably injured, but the *Niagara* very little. The loss of life on our side was very small.

An important report reaches us from Kentucky, to the effect that the bridges on the Memphis branch Railroad at Whippoorwill, five miles from Russellville, close to the Tennessee line, have been destroyed by a small detachment of National troops belonging to Col. BURBRIDGE'S Regiment under command of Captain NEVITT. This cuts off direct communication between Bowling Green and Memphis.

The Secretary of War has issued an order that there will be no more regiments or companies raised by State Governors, except upon the requisition of the War Department; but those now forming may be completed under direction of the Governors. The recruiting volunteer service is placed under charge of general superintendents for each State, with general dépôts for the collection and instruction of recruits. The superintendent for this State is Major T. SPRAGUE, and the recruiting dépôts are located at Elmira and Albany. The system goes into operation on the first day of the coming year, when volunteer officers now on recruiting service will be relieved. The officers and the dépôts for all the States, with other details, will be found in the order in our telegraphic columns.

Letters received in this City from St. Thomas, state that the privateer *Sumter* succeeded in escaping from the United States gunboat *Iroquois* at Martinique, after the latter had taken her station off the harbor, waiting for the rebel cruiser to come out.

Gen. PRENTISS, at the head of some 3,000 troops, has left St. Joseph, Mo., on a secret expedition, which it is hoped will result in the capture of SI GORDON and the band of rebel desperadoes who are doing so much mischief in Platte and other counties of that region. He may also have occasion to pay some attention to returning squads of PRICE'S men, now congregating about Lexington.

It is ascertained from a reliable source that the black flag has been hoisted and now floats at Columbus, Ky.

A dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated Cairo, Dec. 7, states that the conference between Gen. GRANT and the rebel Gen. CHEATHAM, under the flag of truce, on the preceding day, resulted in the release of fifteen of the National prisoners now at Memphis.

Letters divulging an extensive contraband trade from Illinois with rebels, have been received by Gen. GRANT.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire and report what reduction may be made in the expenses of the Army. An inquiry was also directed as to the possibility of furnishing greater facilities to soldiers for sending home their pay. Resolutions were presented from the Legislature of Kentucky, asking Congress to afford some relief to the suffering people in Ireland. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A memorial was presented from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, relative to the establishment of a mail line between San Francisco and China. The Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of appointing a Joint Committee of the two houses of Congress, who shall have power to retire improper officers of the Army and Navy. A bill establishing a new military and mail route between Washington and Baltimore, was referred to the Military Committee, as was a bill to increase the number of cadets at West Point. The death of Col. BALSER was then announced, and the rest of the session was devoted to fitting eulogies of his life and character.

In the House, another bill to forfeit the property and slaves of rebels was presented by Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. A resolution recognizing the services of the late Gen. LYON, was presented by Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, and passed, after some discussion. Mr. BLAIR also introduced a bill to punish treason, to provide more effectually for the collection of taxes, to remunerate loyal citizens for the loss of property, and to provide homesteads for soldiers, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The resolutions introduced by Mr. LANSING on Monday last, in effect censuring Gen. HALLECK for his order excluding fugitive slaves from within his lines, were taken up, and after a lengthy debate, in which it was proved that Gen. HALLECK was not actuated by the improper motives attributed to him by the radical Republicans, they were laid on the table—78 to 64. The Committee on Foreign Affairs was directed to inquire into the expediency of recognizing the independence of Hayti and Liberia. It was announced that the Post-office Committee would soon introduce a bill abolishing the franking privilege, and looking to other measures for increasing the income, or rather reducing the expenses of the Post-office Departmeut. A message was received from the Senate announcing the decease of Senator BAKER, and no further business was done.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Columbia* arrived at this port yesterday, from Havana, which port she left on the 6th inst. Nothing of importance had occurred at Havana since the date of previous advices. Two rebel vessels had arrived, having run the blockade, with cotton and naval stores. Among the passengers by the *Columbia* is Mr. CHARLES ANDERSON, brother of Gen. ANDERSON, who recently succeeded in escaping from the rebels in Texas.

We receive by the *Columbia*, later intelligence from Mexico, which is important, as indicating in some measure the temper in which the great European Expedition will be received. The fleet—full particulars in reference to which appear at last to have been received—was daily expected at Vera Cruz and Tampico, where no resistance would be made. It was understood, in fact, that the formidable Castle of San Juan de Ulloa would be dismantled, and the guns taken inland, to some point where they could be used more effectively. The general feeling throughout Mexico seemed to be one of unextinguishable hatred towards Spain, and the general remark was, that should the Spaniards come singly, they would be heartily welcomed. The Spanish fleet was last spoken within thirty-six hours of Vera Cruz.

The Board of Canvassers have completed the canvass of all the Wards, except the Eighteenth and parts of the Eighth, Ninth, and Fifteenth Wards. The Ninth and part of the Fifteenth Wards yet to be canvassed, are Mr. OPDYKE'S strongholds. There is as yet no material variation from the majorities for Mr. OPDYKE heretofore conceded by all parties, and there is every reason to believe that he will be declared elected by between five and six hundred majority.

The jurors in the case of the slaver *Erie* met yesterday afternoon at No. 216 Greenwich-street, to consider the propriety of signing a petition for the pardon of NATHANIEL GORDON, Captain of the above-named vessel, lately convicted in the United States Circuit Court of piracy, and sentenced to be hung on the 7th of February next. Conflicting opinions rendered it necessary to postpone further mention of the subject until the next meeting of the jury in January, five of the members, including the foreman, having already signed the petition.

Brig.-Gen. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE, U. S. A., has been appointed to the command of all the regular cavalry in the army of the Potomac. Brigadier-General of Volunteers, STONEMAN, continues the Chief of the Bureau of the Cavalry of the Army, and also has special command of its volunteer cavalry.

When Captain LYON, of the New-Haven brig *Daniel Trowbridge*, was taken on board the *Sumter*, his private effects, quadrant, charts, etc., were demanded. He said quietly to his captor—a rather shabby-looking officer—that he supposed he must give up these things, and that he could give him a clean shirt, too, if he wanted it. For this offensive remark, he was put in irons for thirty-six hours. He was obliged to give his word of honor not to tell anything regarding the force on the *Sumter*, etc., and he is keeping his word better than the rebels would do.

Lieut.-Col. HUDSON, of Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff, has reported, as the result of his late inspection of the Fourth Connecticut Volunteers, Col. TYLER, that they more nearly approach the condition of efficient regulars than any other regiment he has so far had occasion to inspect.

One SOLOMON ASHER has been arrested in Newark, N. J., charged with embezzling $1,500 worth of goods, cassimeres, vestings, &c. The property was found on his premises.

The Stock market was weaker yesterday forenoon by ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., but recovered part of the decline at the close of the day, and left off steady. New-York Central 78¼ ₱ cent. Nothing new in Exchange. Money easy.

Shipping brands of Flour were in brisk demand, yesterday, and prices closed higher. Wheat and Corn were also in lively request and were dearer. The inquiry for Cotton was animated, and the market was firmer. Business in Coffee, Sugars and Molasses was restricted. Teas were actively sought after, as were also Tallow. Foreign Coal, Hay, Manila. Hemp, Linseed Oil and Calcutta Linseed, Hops, Fruit, Lead and Whisky were in moderate demand. The Freight engagements were more extensive, but at reduced rates, especially for British ports. There were 662 vessels, of all classes, in port.

The Live Stock markets are again amply supplied this week. Beeves number 4,300, and have sold at about last week's rates, or a shade higher. The market was cleared by an order to purchase for Government use. A few very fine animals brought over 9c., but the average of all sold was scarcely 7¼c. Sheep are in moderate supply and a shade higher. Hogs are in overwhelming numbers, and can neither be slaughtered, sold or yarded even as fast as they arrive. We have near 37,000 for the past week. Prices are declining.

ENGLAND AND THE SUBJECT OF PRIVATEERING.—We publish, this morning, some additional extracts from our diplomatic correspondence with England, which relate to the neutral position assumed by England, and to the questions that arose in connection with the subject of privateering. We have already given the dispatch of Secretary SEWARD, in which he rehearsed the successive steps of the attempted negotiation,—but these extracts will still further illustrate the feeling which governed the action of the British Government in the matter. While they professed the greatest anxiety to secure the adhesion of the United States to this important provision, they were determined, at all events, to hold themselves free from any obligation to enforce it against the Southern States. It was this determination on their part, and the evident impossibility on ours of conceding the exception required, which broke off all negotiations upon the subject.

Looking Toward Charleston—Beaufort Occupied.

The intelligence which we publish to-day from Hilton Head warrants an outlook for coming business in South Carolina. Gen. SHERMAN has at length determined to occupy Beaufort; and at the sailing of the latest steamer had dispatched an advance guard of one thousand men to hold that point. Additional forces would immediately follow, and from private advices we are able to announce that half of SHERMAN'S whole division is now or soon will be concentrated at Beaufort. The proportions of the new move give assurance that it will not be a mere reconnoissance, as before, but an occupancy *en permanence*.

It is at least something to know that this advance carries the Stars and Stripes twenty miles nearer Charleston. The whole country has fixed its eyes on that spot, and can never more rest content unless things are making toward its capture. The mode in which this is to be effected it is willing to leave in the fitting hands—so be, only, that, in *some* way, it is being brought about. Gen. SHERMAN'S way, if not Napoleonic exactly, is, at least, sure and safe. Those who have felt impatience that the month's possession of Port Royal has not brought forth all the fruit they had expected should, at least, put it to the credit side that our forces have so fortified their position on Hilton Head Island as to render it practicably impregnable. This was probably necessary before any advance inward could with safety be made; and all the more so, as the inland waters afford the rebels peculiar facilities for flank attacks on our position at Hilton Head. But this, thoroughly secured as it now is, can be held by five thousand men against all the force the rebels can can bring against them. Meanwhile, reinforcements such as those that have gone down under BUTLER'S command, and others speedily to follow, will afford opportunity for new blows to be struck into the heart of the enemy's country. It is in this sense that we look upon the new move on Beaufort: it is part of a general plan, comprehending several distinct acts, one of the first of which will be the seizure or destruction of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and all of which will be directly in the line of On to Charleston. On the other hand, it can also be said in favor of Gen. SHERMAN'S sure-footed mode of procedure, that there are no climatic or topographic conditions that make an immediate advance imperative, as there are in Virginia. If need be, Gen. SHERMAN can take the whole of South Carolina's brief Winter to do the business. But the vernal months must bring us to Charleston. That Spring bouquet the nation *must* have.

It is easy to underrate the importance of the foothold we already have in South Carolina. The true measure of it is not how it affects us, but how it affects *them*. The thunder of cannon on their coasts awakens echoes in their souls more terrible than such sounds are wont to arouse; and the mere *holding* of a portion of their soil confounds them—for that hot-brained race hardly believed sacred Palmetto soil *could* be held. Their weaknesses, too, lie all exposed to the world; the Chinese wall of falsities, with which they have sought to surround their effete social frame-work, has been toppled over. Those rebellious aristocrats *know* that the world knows their boasted strength is a hideous sham—that the major part of the white element of the State is not with them, and that the whole of the black element gravitates *from* them by irresistible law. And while the iron front of advancing justice is hereafter to be always in sight of them, the mere lodgment we now have on their soil—and from which they despair to drive us—is a barbed arrow rankling in the side of that haughty, high-blown State.

The Truth from Fort Pickens.

The few words of intelligence which reach us from Port Pickens, through a channel not entirely under rebel control, shows that Gen. BRAGG, in his recent interchange of courtesies with Col. BROWN, came by the worse. His batteries were silenced, and he only escaped a more thorough drubbing because the National commander was yet lacking the necessary force to render a landing safe or practicable. The fort was, therefore, not breached—the vessels disabled—the position exposed to capture by assault at the will of the rebels. Such victory as there was belonged to the soldiers of the Union—who, in not staking their success upon an ill-advised conflict with an enemy tenfold in number, and strongly intrenched, proved that to valor they added a wholesome discretion.

The great result of this conflict, as of other conflicts of late where the human and gun-metal of the rebels have been tested upon the National armies, is the dissipation of certain unhealthy delusions, which were originally employed to betray the Southern people into revolt, and have since been serviceable in making them constant to disloyalty. Their most prodigal exhibitions of strength have proved utter weakness in the presence of the most moderate display of National power. The capture of Fort Sumter was accepted by a people incapable of reflection as a proof of their irresistible prowess. They had but to repeat the same preparations at Fort Pickens to produce the same triumphant effect, and so everywhere. And at Fort Pickens they tested their ultimate strength. That officer, whose skill in the artillery service had made his name proverbial, was placed in command; the fort was half-circled with guns of the largest calibre, stolen from the arsenals of the United States; thrice the beleaguered force was brought to the siege; and all that military contrivance could effect to protect the gunners from casualty was reduced to practice. The entire South was taught to believe that with the opening of Bragg's batteries, the fate of Fort Pickens was sealed; and the long silence of that shrewd artillerist was ascribed to his confident assurance that he had but to blow his sulphurous horn to bring the walls of the doomed fortress toppling about the ears of the obstinate BROWN. The blast has been blown; Fort Pickens is unscathed; and BRAGG, having done his worst, must confess that the task set for him is beyond his powers. Fort Pickens, half garrisoned—not like Sumter, with nothing to stand for a garrison, and without food for the remnant who vainly undertook its defence—is practically impregnable.

From how many more of its delusions must this miserable Southern mob be roughly awakened before it discovers the stupendous fraud practiced upon them by their leaders?

A National Road to Washington.

We took occasion, last week, to speak in terms of earnest commendation of that portion of Secretary CAMERON'S report which suggested an enlargement of the railroad facilities between Washington and Baltimore. No need is more urgent, and no occasion more appropriate. But the measure, nevertheless, falls very far short of the standard which, with more comprehensive views, Congress will probably adopt,—bills having already been noticed to that end, and petitions from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, and other influential bodies, having urged the passage of these bills with a number of powerful considerations. We allude to the creation of a National Post Railroad between this City and the Federal Capital.

The experience of the Summer has proved how entirely inadequate the more direct of the existing routes is for even ordinary traffic; and a fact disclosed by the Secretary of War shows how willing the proprietors of those lines were to make their imperfect facilities extort from the exigencies of Government the most unreasonable rates of pay; a disposition only balked by the prompt offer of those owning the somewhat more circuitous road by way of Harrisburgh, to undertake the business of transportation on more favorable terms. At this moment, travel between the Capital and this City is attended with very great delay and danger, and serious discomfort. The constant passage of troops southward; the stream of visitors which the session of Congress and the presence of the Army invite to Washington; the return tide of officers and soldiers on furlough: the heavy trains of freight incessantly moving toward the army, and obstructing passenger trains; all these sources of confusion and detention must continue to exist until a new road shall be built, or, the war having ended, the last regiment of volunteers shall have been sent home. The necessity of more extended facilities is indeed admitted by the Secretary. But he contents himself for the present with advising the construction of a second track between Baltimore and Washington, without, we presume, losing sight of the fact that north of Baltimore the same unhealthy congestion is equally the subject of complaint; that the insecure bridges between the Susquehannah and Patapsco have no new assurance of strength, and that it does actually require ten hours for trains to reach Baltimore from New-York, when the transit might easily be made in six.

The truth is, the only remedy for the present state of things is a direct railroad from city to city, managed with the same energy as controls the roads of which the Government has possession near Washington. The want had long been felt and urged before war gave it irresistible pressure. The public has always craved to know why over the main thoroughfare of national travel some of the same promptitude and spirit of accommodation should not be practiced as are habitual upon the railroads of New-England and New-York. New-York is midway between Boston and Washington. Yet of the passengers who leave New-York simultaneously for Boston and Washington, those for the latter point reach their destination three hour's later than the former, and only after suffering manifold discomforts, none of which beset the eastward traveler. If there were only these special reasons, Government should establish the needed post-road. But upon general grounds, which may be stated in two or three propositions, the importance of the enterprize may be still more distinctly realized. The evil of having the political capital of the country separated at all from the commercial capital, has been most painfully apparent ever since the Southern conspiracy began to shape itself. Every mile of distance between the two is the arithmetical expression of some portion of this evil. Whatever tends to destroy the distance between the two is a measure which promises conspicuous public advantages. One such measure is about to be brought before Congress, by members of both Senate and House, in the form of bills to provide for the construction of a military and post-road between New-York and Washington. It would have been better, had these bills been preceded by a recommendation of the Government that they be passed. And they should now be passed at once, even in the absence of such urgency, so that the work of construction may begin with the opening of Spring.

THE HERALD AND FOREIGN CRITICISM.—Our neighbor of the *Herald* is suddenly becoming sensible of the value and importance of foreign criticisms on the American Press. He has discovered an article in the London *Saturday Review*, in which the NEW-YORK TIMES is spoken of disrespectfully, and he exults over it as if he had received the personal indorsement of the entire world of British journalism. In the very article referred to, the *Saturday Review* speaks of the *Herald* as "in no sense fairly representing the cultivated mind and intelligence of the citizens of New-York,"—but as being "addressed to the vulgar herd of noisy politicians." And the hardest thing it says of the TIMES is, that it is a "somewhat more respectable journal" than the *Herald*. Our neighbor considers this a compliment!

But since our neighbor has become so suddenly enchanted with English opinion of his merits, we commend to his attention an article, which we copy elsewhere, from the well-known London literary journal, *Once a Week*. He will find himself there made the object of as much attention as he could desire. The general character of his sheet is very clearly depicted, and the special object of its recent efforts to embroil this country in a war with England is very distinctly pointed out. If the *Herald* would like additional specimens of foreign sentiment, we can accommodate him, for the supply of material is very abundant.

A Mysterious Harbor.

A late Scottish paper, the *Edinburgh Daily Review*, contains a letter, apparently genuine, from Secessia, the revelations of which may be important in the present crisis.

The writer gives an account of a midnight cruise from Charleston, in a steam-tug, along the coast, apparently northward. His little vessel is laden with munitions of war, and drags after it two scows, filled with cotton and turpentine. They pass the "frowning batteries" of Moultrie and Sumter, and the shore batteries on Sullivan's Island, winding through what seems to be "Maffit's Channel," and then keeping close in shore, steering northward through the estuaries and small channels which characterize the shore of South Carolina, they avoid the blockading squadron, whose lights can plainly be seen. Sometimes, when in too shallow channels, they get aground, little boats steal silently out from the lagoons and help them to work off. But we can give the romantic narrative better in the writer's own words:

"It was broad daylight when we emerged from this reed-fringed creek upon a space of open water, skirted by broad rice-fields, dotted here and there with square antiquated houses and contiguous collections of negro huts. But rebellion had made this quiet bay a busy focus of industry, and, as we panted up to a new wharf, along and near which *twenty-six vessels* were lying, and I saw the desperate traffic carried on in utter defiance of the blockade, I gave the Southerners credit for greater energy than I had believed possible. Among the ships I observed the notorious privateer *Sumter*, which had arrived the day before with a prize laden with valuable silks and wines, two other privateers and a captured Boston clipper, which was being cut down and pierced for guns. The other vessels were either prizes or merchantmen, owned in Liverpool or New-York, which having brought in cargoes of foreign goods and munitions of war, were being loaded with rice, cotton and turpentine. Nearly all the cotton, it was stated, would find its way to New-England. Five ships, I was told, had sailed during the night. It was from this harbor that Mr. SLIDELL and his friend sailed for Cuba, on their way to Europe, and until its whereabouts is discovered and the mouths of these inlets effectually closed with stone or sunk lighters, the blockade is a mere sham, and the trade with Charleston virtually open."

The credit of this pretty bit of description is unfortunately somewhat impaired by the appearance of the ubiquitous and indestructible *Sumter* on the scene. Still that romantic figure may have been inserted, as artists feel themselves justified in putting in imaginary but interesting persons in pictures otherwise true to real life.

The locality would seem to be either Bull's Bay or some harbor very near it. The number of vessels which have really broken the blockade of Charleston favors the supposition that there is a concealed harbor near by, and the whole account—excepting some romantic accessories—may well be substantially true.

Since the sailing of the stone fleet, however, those midnight excursions have probably ceased. Maffit's channel undoubtedly no longer exists. Whether the entrance to Bull's Bay has been sealed is more doubtful, and it might be well for our authorities to dispatch a few gunboats to explore the locality of this mysterious harbor with its "twenty-six vessels," and its exports of cotton and turpentine.

The correspondent of the Edinburgh paper also informs the public, that for Wilmington, N. C., no blockade has existed, the National authorities having apparently forgotten the existence of the mouth of Cape Fear River. We trust the stone fleet or the gunboats will soon remind the inhabitants of that river that an effectual blockade prevails over the whole Southern coast.

It certainly does seem that with our light-draft gunboats, every inlet and bay might at least be visited, and all preparations or stores collected by the rebels for important commerce, might at once be destroyed or captured. There should be no more "mysterious harbors," or ships carrying out ambassadors and cotton.

AN UNMITIGATED AND INTOLERABLE NUISANCE.—Within the last six or eight months a class of nuisances has been growing up in some of our principal streets, which demand the immediate and rigorous attention of our police authorities. We refer to the *concert saloons*, as they are called, which abound in Broadway, and which, under guise of singing, and selling lager beer, are really the lowest and most infamous houses of prostitution, in which thousands of young men and boys congregate every night, and plunge into the worst excesses of ruinous and disgraceful debauchery. Some of them have licenses for theatrical performances, and resort to petty plays, gymnastic feats, dancing, &c., &c., as an additional means of enticing visitors. The *Herald*, (especially its Sunday morning edition) is the recognised medium of advertising for these establishments, which brazen in large staring capitals their "pretty waiter girls" as among the special attractions of the place. These waiter-girls are simply street-walkers, who find greater facilities for thus prosecuting their trade indoors than in the open thoroughfare.

And Broadway is full of these infamous and diabolical pest-houses. Thousands of young men belonging to respectable families, caught by their advertisements in the *Herald*, are constantly drawn into them, and soon become sunk in debaucheries from which at the outset they would have shrunk with disgust and horror. The plausible cloak of music and theatrical performances blinds the eyes of parents and guardians to the real character of these places, which are thus doing their work of ruin and degradation upon the rapidly increasing number of their victims, with perfect impunity and even without suspicion.

The attention of our Police and Judicial authorities should be promptly directed to the suppression of these establishments. They have been introduced into this country in imitation of the similar pests which have long been tolerated in London, Paris, and other European cities. But there they are always under the sharp *surveillance* of a vigorous and independent police, and, though infinitely mischievous and demoralizing, they are not suffered to outrage decency and flaunt their abominations in the face of the public as they have hitherto done here. It is quite possible that additional legislation may be needed to enable the authorities to suppress this nuisance;—if so, we presume there will be no difficulty in obtaining it at the hands of the Legislature. But, meantime, the Police may certainly hold them in check, and very many of them can unquestionably be proceeded against as disorderly houses.

We trust, however, we shall have no renewal of the shameful system of *police de-*

scents, which became so [illegible] a matter of proceeding a year or two ago. They were always utterly unjustifiable on [illegible] ground, and led directly into practices of levying [illegible] mail and hush money, and into various other abuses, which only aggravated the evils the movement was intended to cure. Whatever is done to remedy these evils must be done in conformity with law, and the action already taken by the Grand Jury affords an excellent opportunity for making a beginning. When it is once ascertained in what points the existing laws are insufficient, it can then be seen what additional legislation is required.

INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

SHIPPING AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

Escape of a Northern Man from Texas—His Adventures.

The U. S. steamship *Columbia*, from Havana on the 6th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

Nothing of importance had occurred at Havana.

The Confederate steamer *Vanderbilt* arrived at Havana on the 3d inst., bound South, with cotton and naval stores.

On the 5th, the Confederate schooner *W. Mallory*, CAMPBELL, from Mobile, arrived, with naval stores and two passengers.

In port, at Havana, was the British war steamer *Bull Dog*.

Sailed 5th, on a cruise, *Challenger* and *Steady*, for Vera Cruz.

The opera troupes were well sustained—such was the delight of the Habaneros that two houses were in full blast. The circus company were doing a fine business.

The health of Havana was good.

Among the passengers by the *Columbia*, are Mr. CHARLES ANDERSON, who, we understand, is an escaped prisoner from the Southern Confederacy. He was arrested, with his family, on the 1st of October, some 30 miles from San Antonio, Texas, by a detachment of S. C. cavalry, under an order from the commander of that Department. Mr. A. and family were removing to their old home in the North. No charges were alleged against him, and no excuses offered for the outrage upon himself and family, except that he was arrested as an alien enemy, and would be held as a prisoner of war. His family were sent under a military escort, some 300 miles, to Brownsville, on the Mexican frontier, to take the first vessel for the United States. He was sent to a military encampment near San Antonio, and kept under close guard and espionage—but otherwise kind treatment, until the 22d of October, when during a dark and rainy night he made his escape. After various adventures, risks, and exposures, he made his way alone, and through the prairies and jungles, (now in the possession of the Camanches and wild beasts,) to Mexico. For his escape he is greatly indebted to WM. BAYARD, a son of R. C. BAYARD, of South Brooklyn. This noble youth well knowing and sympathizing with the prisoner's Union principles, and as one of the family of Major MCCLURE having access to him, conspired with Mr. ANDERSON for the escape. Mr. ANDERSON further informed us that he staid ten days in Monterey, on account of his inability to ride. Gov. VIDAURI having heard of his arrival, kindly offered him a conveyance to Tampico. Here, of course, he was received and entertained with all the kindness of a brother and sister by those noble specimens of true American loyalty—Mr. CHASE and his wife; thence he sailed in the British steamer *Clyde* via Vera Cruz to Havana. At this place he most unexpectedly found his wife and family, whom he had supposed to be at New-York. He reports that although the British subjects, whom he met, were violently indignant at the seizure of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL on the steamer *Trent*, he and his family were received and entertained by the Naval Officer and Capt. HUGHAN, and all his subordinates, with the generosity and kindness of personal friendship.

He was overtaken by his young friend and ally, WILLIAM BAYARD, at Victoria. He sailed on the schooner *Sallie Gay* for New-York, on the 1st of November, and doubtless will be soon happy again in his true home and country. Mr. ANDERSON is a brother of Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, U. S. A. Mr. ANDERSON and family and other passengers were taken from the British steamer *Clyde* at the mouth of the harbor of Havana.

MARKETS.

SUGARS were dull; No. 12 sold for 8 reals ₱ arroba; stock on hand, 25,000. MOLASSES—No stock and no business. FREIGHTS—One American vessel had engaged 1,000 boxes for New-York or Boston at 30c. ₱ box; no business; many vessels leaving in ballast. EXCHANGE—On London, 60 days' sight, 14¼@15p.; on New-York, 60 days' sight, 4¾@5½; on Paris, 60 days' sight, 2@2½.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

THE GREAT EXPEDITION EXPECTED.

No Resistance to be Made on the Coast.

The Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa to be Dismantled and Abandoned.

By the arrival of the *Columbia* we have later intelligence from Mexico.

We receive little actual news, save of great popular excitement upon the announcement of the coming of the European Expedition; and speculations in regard to it.

The Mexicans were daily expecting the fleet at Vera Cruz and Tampico. The general feeling throughout Mexico seemed to be a spirit of unextinguishable hatred and defiance to Spain. All the usual factions and feuds amongst the Mexicans appeared to be giving way to the sentiment of united resistance to their common enemy, and their frequent remark was, that if the Spaniards came alone, they would be heartily welcomed. No resistance, however, would be made at these ports.

On the contrary, San Juan D'Ulloa was being dismantled, and her guns taken inland. If any Mexican symptoms are to be trusted in such matters, a most determined and probably successful opposition will be made to any Spanish invasion of their country. The Spanish fleet and army were met by the *Clyde* within 36 hours' sail from Vera Cruz—having ahead of them a remarkably fine wind and sea for their sail and disembarkation. The first division of the Spanish fleet sailed for Mexico Nov. 30, from Havana, and the balance left Dec. 1, as the *Columbia* was entering that harbor.

The Canada Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

The steamship *Canada* sailed at 2 P. M., with 14 passengers for Halifax and 69 for Liverpool. She takes out $30,000 in specie for Paris and $34,000 for the British Provinces.

Off Cape Race.

CAPE RACE, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Portland Saturday, passed here at 10¾ o'clock Tuesday night, ten miles distant, too far to be boarded.

MAP OF VIRGINIA.—We neglected, accidentally, yesterday, to say that the smaller map which we published of the upper part of Virginia was copied from the very excellent chart published some weeks since by Messrs. E. & G. W. BLUNT. It is strictly accurate, and contains many points not usually embraced in the maps of that section.

A Specimen of Foreign Opinion Concerning the New-York Herald.

From the London "Once a Week," Nov. 9.

"AND BACK AGAIN."

"The sentence of the court is," said the Judge to a very hardened criminal, "that you be tied to the cart's tail, and whipped from one end of this town to the other."

"Thank ye, my lord," instantly exclaimed the culprit, impudently. "Thank ye, old Wigsby; now you've done your worst."

"*And back again*," added the Judge composedly, as if in continuation of his speech.

It is not on record whether the criminal made any further observations, or whether this display of the resources of the bench induced him to hold his tongue, lest the sentence should receive another [illegible].

This story always comes back to one's recollection when a certain newspaper arrives from New-York. One cannot help wishing, in the interest of the two great and glorious nations whose common language is prostituted to the use of the journal inquestion, that *the conductors stood in the place of the individual for whose benefit the Judge appended the four syllables to his sentence.* At this moment, when every honest man on both sides of the Atlantic is doing his best to prevent the irritability and soreness, which have been produced between England and the Americans, from becoming an incurable wound, it is difficult to express, with becoming moderation, a just judgment upon such a print as the New-York *Herald*. Such a mouthpiece as the Judge could most fittingly convey English sentiment upon the subject. But as the brief address which he could make to the parties interested is not likely to be delivered at present, the next best thing is to show some of the reasons why it would be peculiarly appropriate. If one cannot get an offender whipped, it is something to point out to society that he richly deserves it.

English readers rarely read an American paper. The aspect of the article is not very inviting. The exceedingly small print deters most persons except those who have an object in struggling through it, and the staring summary of the contents, in large letters at the commencement of the journal, gives an idea of vulgarity and clap-trap. This idea, of course, arises from mere association. We are accustomed to our own *broadsheet*, with its eminently readable columns, and to the absence of any attempt at "sensation," to use an odious word which had better be left to the play-bills. The American paper is, in many respects, a triumph of typography, and the mass of printing which is presented to you for a nominal price is extraordinary. But it is difficult even for a determined reader to become as pleasantly familiar with a New-York journal as he is with his own *Times*. He has to master a good deal of local phraseology, and a good deal more of less tolerable local slang, and he is seldom quite sure that among the ever-shifting sands of the small politics of the States he is safe on his nomenclature. The nick-name of to-day may mean something else to-morrow; the modifications of Whig and Tory which have taken us a century would take the Americans a fortnight to effect. Then the contractions and abbreviations which we first notice, are troublesome unless you keep the eye in constant practice, and can recollect instinctively that Mr. Brown, Va., and Mr. Jones, Ky., means gentlemen from Virginia and Kentucky. But all these difficulties are comparative trifles—an American is not bound to produce a paper that shall be pleasant reading in London—and if you like to stick to the files as they come over, you will soon be tolerably easy with your American reading. Was it not Porson who complained that, although he knew as much Greek as most people, he could not exactly skim off the meaning of Greek at sight as he would the meaning of a newspaper? Work hard, and you will read your American newspaper about as comfortably as Porson could read Greek.

These remarks apply generally to the American Press. The New-York *Herald* assumes to be the leader and type of all the rest. The assumption is as *impudently false as most of the statements of the journal*, for many American papers are written by gentlemen, and their temperate and scholarly writing presents a pleasant contrast to the ignorance, and violence, and brutality of the *Herald*. But its sale is enormous, and its influence upon the half-educated millions—educated up to the unfortunate stand-point of being able to read and understand, but not to judge—is very great. At the present time the efforts, scarcely disguised, of the *Herald*, are directed to the object of producing or increasing ill-will between the North and England. Whether that paper is *actually hired with Southern money to do this*, or whether its policy be merely dictated by a desire to *extend its sale by pandering to the worst feelings of the worst men*, we have no means of knowing. The *Herald* was but a short time ago entirely in the interest of the South, when the Southerners had the mastery in the Government. The foulest abuse was lavished upon the present President, and he who is now the *Herald's* "honest Abe," and "our manly and patriotic Chief-Governor," was then an "ignorant old wood-chopper," a "stupid clown," and a "Forcible Feeble." The conversion of the paper was effected with weather-cock celerity, and it is now as vituperative in behalf of Mr. Lincoln as it used to be against him; but its dearest sympathies are with the Slavery-men, and it still keeps up volleys of slang against all who desire the abolition of the slave-system. Mr. Horace Greeley is always nick-named "Massa Greeley," and many names of a coarser description are perpetually stuck upon any one who disbelieves in man's right to sell his fellow-man. The Bible has been most profanely dragged into the fray, and scriptural quotations are flung about, in support of Slavery, by writers whose scoffs at the deep and real religious feeling of the States show the blasphemous hollowness of their advocacy. *It is, therefore, a moot question whether the Herald is simply a hired tool of the South, or a reckless and selfish speculation.*

We have, of course, no hope that our remarks will be read in America by many whom they are likely to disabuse of the belief sought to be promoted by the *Herald*. Those who read what we write will not need to be told either that we thoroughly understand the object of the *Herald*, or that England has no such designs or feelings as are lyingly attributed to her by that journal. Yet, having the opportunity of entering a protest against the atrocious system which the *Herald* is pursuing, it is satisfactory to make such entry, and it is also well that the English reader should have some illustrations of the character of a print which is striving to widen the breach between himself and his American brother,—which is poisoning the mind of the latter with incessant allegations that England desires the destruction of the Republic, and that English gold has produced the war, and which continually assures Americans that as soon as the war is over, the conduct of England in refusing to lend aid against the South shall be punished by the sweeping away her flag from the New World.

Flies of the paper lie—in every sense—before us, and it is the wealth of dirty material which makes selection difficult.

* * * It is no light matter that a public opinion, destined to spread among millions, and perhaps to endure for centuries, should be left to be constructed *by scoundrel hands like those of the Herald*, but we know not how the mischief is to be prevented, unless by some manly and simultaneous action by the honest journalists of America—by an outspoken repudiation of the vulgar falsehoods of the *Herald*.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. William Hanlon will commence his engagement at this house to-night, appearing in his great gymnastic feat of turning summersaults in the air whilst plunging from one lofty swing to another. The house has been specially arranged for his accommodation. Previous to the act of Mr. Hanlon, there will be a performance by the G. L. Fox Troupe of Pantomimists, called "Les Quatre Amans," and the same artists will also play a final piece, called "L'Ogre; Or, Le Petit Jean." Mr. Wm. Hanlon will be assisted by his brothers George and Alfred. The orchestra is under the direction of Mr. Charles Koppitz.

☞ Mr. George Hatzrmeyer, formerly of the Sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., and now Drum-Major of the D'Epineuil Zouaves, (Fifty-third Regiment,) was prevented from joining our army on account of the loss of his hearing, under which affliction he suffered for some time. Dr. Lightbill, of this City, under whose care he placed himself, was so fortunate as to completely restore the lost faculty. The annexed letter, received by Mrs. H., speaks as well for the Doctor's generosity as for his patriotism:

"No. 34 St. Mark's Place, Dec. 7, 1861.

Dear Madam:—Having learned that your husband has joined the army, permit me to return the fee tendered for my attendance upon him. I am glad that I was instrumental in restoring his hearing, thereby enabling him to fight for the good cause.

Hoping that he may help to drum secession out of the country, and wishing when that is accomplished he may return safely into the bosom of his family, I remain, Yours, truly, E. B. LIGHTHILL.

Mrs. G. Hatzrmeyer, No. 493 Fourth-street."

[Advertisement.]

ALBRO & POLHEMUS,

Dealers in Teas and Fine Groceries, &c., No. 1,359 Broadway, junction of Sixth-avenue. Fine Old Java Coffee, and high grade Teas, at the original prices.

N. B.—Sugars at reduced prices.

[Advertisement.]

Christmas Gas.—A very large and beautiful assortment of porcelain and mica gas shades will be found at the manufacturing gas fixture depôt of Warren Peck & Co., No. 879 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

With the WEEKLY TIMES, issued THIS MORNING, we furnish two large and admirably executed maps, drawn with sedulous regard to topographical accuracy, and representing that entire region of Virginia known as "The Old Dominion," stretching from Harper's Ferry to Norfolk. Hostile armies, numbering in the aggregate a half million of men, are encamped, or intrenched, or enwalled in these limits. By the aid of these maps, the reader most distant from the theatre of operations can obtain as clear and comprehensive an idea of the campaign as those who participate in it, and trace out to his own satisfaction the numerous strategical points held by the opposing armies. In future, we design to issue these supplementary maps with the SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY TIMES, as often as may be necessary to afford our readers an adequate idea of the movements made and contemplated by the forces in the field. Papers, containing the supplementary maps and in wrappers ready for mailing, may be had at the counter of the Publication Office at the usual price. In addition, the WEEKLY TIMES of this morning contains:

I.—THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH up to the moment of going to press.

II.—LEADING ARTICLES.—British Neutrality—The *Nashville* Privateer—Striking Opinions of the Law Officers of the Crown—Financial Condition of the Country—Secretary Chase's Report—Congress and the Administration on the Slavery question—The Theatre of War in Virginia—Pegram and Privateering—The Naval Armaments of England, France and the United States—And Editorial Paragraphs.

III.—THE NAVIES OF THE WORLD.—An Exhaustive Article on the Naval Strength of America, England and France—Growth, Prospects and Present Condition of Each.

IV.—EUROPEAN NEWS by the *North American* and *Africa*—Indications of British Sentiment on the Affair of the *Trent*—the Law Officers of the Crown prepared to justify Capt. Wilkes—The *Nashville* at Southampton—Important Discussion of the Neutrality Laws—Hostility of the British Mercantile Community to the United States—More Friendly Ministerial Allusions to this Government, &c., &c.

V.—IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.—Spanish Views of the Seizure of Mason and Slidell—Commodore Wilkes' Action Denounced as an Unjustifiable Outrage—The First Division of the Mexican Expedition Sailed—British Men-of-War at Havana, &c., &c.

VI.—FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.—An Important Letter from our London Correspondent, relative to the Affair of the *Nashville*, and its Impression upon the English Public.

VII.—CAMP CORRESPONDENCE—An Interesting Letter from our Special Correspondent at Hilton Head—A Letter from Fortress Monroe; and one from Gen Banks' Division, telling what is being done on the Upper Potomac.

VIII.—A SUMMARY OF THE REBELLION NEWS OF THE WEEK—Telegraphic Dispatches and Correspondence in brief.

IX.—A SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS OF THE WEEK, both Foreign and Domestic.

X.—NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES—Dispatches from the South contained in the Richmond papers—What Gov. Pettus, of Mississippi, Thinks—Another Trail from North Carolina—Miscellaneous Intelligence, &c.

XI.—THE UNITED STATES TREASURY—Secretary Chase's Report on the Financial Condition of the Country in full.

XII.—THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—A Careful Summary of the Doings of the Senate and House during the Week.

XIII.—ITEMS OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST, compiled from various sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

XIV.—A PAGE OF CAREFULLY-PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

At Half Price.

COATS, OVERCOATS, PANTS, and VESTS,

From the stock of three broken wholesale houses,

At EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton-st., bet. Gold and Cliff.

Lectures to Ladies.—MRS. E. K. ROBERTS, a practicing physician, will give her second Lecture, exclusively to ladies, ON DISEASES OF WOMEN, accompanied with life-like illustrations, on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at 2 o'clock, at her residence, No. 79 West 38th-st. Tickets 25 cents; to three lectures 50 cents; each lecture complete in itself. Mrs. R. gives special practice to all diseases of women. Females afflicted with chronic complaints, or during the season of child-birth, can be accommodated with board and the best of care and attention at Mrs. R's. residence.

At William Taylor's Saloon,
No. 555 Broadway,

Boned Turkey, Cakes, Jellies, Charlotte Russe, Brandy, Fruits, Ornamental Pyramids. Also, an endless variety of fancy articles for Christmas Trees, appropriate to the times.

Confectionery, Bon Bon Boxes, Cornucopias, &c.

Masson's celebrated Paris Chocolate.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Aquaria, for Holiday Presents, at No. 480 Broadway, near Broome-st.; a great variety of patterns on hand; also, a large assortment of fish, plant &c., at wholesale and retail. DAVIS & GREENWOOD,
No. 480 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

MARRIED.

VAN AMBURG—OKIE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, by Rev. T. E. Strong, Mr. Walter Van Amburg to Miss Mary E. Okie, both of this City.

GREEN—CORWIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, by Rev. B. F. Barrett, H. D. Green to M. E. Corwin, both of this City.

ANTHON—RAY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 11, at the residence of Mrs. Col. Willett, by Rev. Edward Anthon, Reginald H. Anthon to Kate Anderson, daughter of James H. Ray, Esq.

PARKHURST—SLOAT.—In Christ Church, Ramapo, on Wednesday, Dec. 11, by Rev. Jas. S Barnes, G. H. Parkhurst, M. D., of Peekskill, to Miss Mary W. Sloat, of Sloatsburgh.

RICHARDS—BACON.—In New-Haven, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 27, by Rev. Dr. Bacon, Eugene L. Richards, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Julia L., daughter of Daniel Bacon, of the former place.

DIED.

BECK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 11, at the house of her sister, Harriet Babbidge, Sarah L., widow of Folker J. Beck.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock, from St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., near 9th-av.

McKENNEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 11, Samuel McKenney, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Dec. 13, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 195 10th-av.

☞ California papers please copy.

McCLUNE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, of granular kidney, Robert McClune, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 120 8th-av., on Thursday morning next, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MEAD.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 9, after a short illness, Mrs. B. Mead, in the 75th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Hannah Stewart, at No. 290 West 44th-st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SELLECK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, of typhoid fever, George R. Selleck, son of Philan and Lois Selleck, of Catskill, aged 22 years.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

ALEXANDER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, Joseph, only son of Andrew and Matilda Alexander, aged 2 years, 1 month and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 133 8th-av., this day, (Thursday,) the 12th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

MILLER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 11, after a long illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, Nancy, relict of Meeker Miller, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral services, this day, (Thursday,) the 12th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 104 West 20th-st. Her remains will be taken to Newfoundland, Morris County, N. J., for interment.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

KIP.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 11, Mrs. Catherine Kip, widow of the late Isaac Kip, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 82 Watts-st. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

FRENCH.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 11, suddenly, Benjamin, son of Benjamin F. and Eliza French, aged 5 years and 4 months.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, on Friday, at 1½ o'clock, at No. 105 Essex-st., New-York.

LYNCH.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 11, Fanny Elizabeth, daughter of M. A. J. and Ellen M. Lynch, aged 5 years, 2 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, from the residence of her parents, No. 245 West 19th-st.

LAIMBEER.—Wm. Laimbeer, Sr., aged 71 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAZEN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 11, Mr. Kelsey Hazen, in the 42d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, P. Wyckoff, No. 72 Strong-place, South Brooklyn, on Friday, the 13th inst., at 2 P. M.

BURRILL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec 9, Mrs. Elizabeth G. Burrill, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her son, S. N. Burrill, No. 151 Montague-st.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

KINCH.—On Tuesday, Dec. 10, Mr. William Kinch, in the 84th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons-in-law, Grasset Launy and Edward Bleecker, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Trinity Church, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock.

COEN.—In West Farms, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 11, Elisabeth Demerech, wife of A. M. Corn, in the 48th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at Grace Church, West Farms.

MITCHELL.—In Manhasset, L. I., on Monday morning, Dec. 9, Hon. Singleton Mitchell, in the 88th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of his son-in-law, Wm K. Hinman, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 12th inst., from his late residence, Manhasset, at 11 o'clock, from the Dutch Reformed Church at 12 o'clock.

PRICE.—In Glen Cove, L. I., at his residence, after a lingering illness, Mr. George J. Paice, in the 50th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Friday, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

ROCKWELL.—In Ridgefield, on Thursday evening, Dec. 5, of consumption, Hester A., wife of J. W. Rockwell, aged 33 years and 1 month.

BROWN.—In Philadelphia, on Saturday, Nov. 30, suddenly, of disease of the heart, Anna C., beloved wife of Lieut. Bayly B. Brown, First Regiment, N. J. V., U. S. A., formerly of Hudson City, N. J.

PATTEN.—In Bedford County, Va., in May last, of consumption, Philip A. Patten, of Brooklyn, third son of Mr. D. Patten, aged 21 years.

AZOY.—In Matanzas, on Sunday, Nov. 24, of disease of the heart, Miss Louise Azoy, daughter of the late Antonio Azoy, of Havana, in the 25th year of her age.

☞ Para, Brazil, papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 639.—Dec. 11, 1861.
58, 10, 54, 48, 73, 6, 41, 8, 24, 3, 33, 61, 64.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 640.—Dec. 11, 1861.
75, 73, 6, 42, 32, 28, 74, 43, 59, 25, 54, 58, 39.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

TO ADVERTISERS.

WHICH IS THE BEST MEDIUM IN WHICH TO ADVERTISE.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

From the Daily Tribune, Dec. 5, 1861.

The *Herald* prints an advertisement of The Tribune copied from our columns, for which it pretends that we pay it half-price. The pretence is utterly false; we never employed, nor authorized, nor in any manner solicited, the insertion of our advertisement by the *Herald*, any more than we ever entreated its forbearance, or did any other of a thousand discreditable acts which that mendacious journal has from time to time attributed to us. We had heard before that the *Herald* keeps up a fallacious show of prosperity by stuffing its columns with advertisements which no one ever hired or asked it to print, and here we have the proof. Very likely, half its advertisements are bogus, to say nothing of those obtained by lying vaunts and other false pretences.

The *Herald* says The Tribune has "lost all its subscribers," and is very poor and declining. Now, we do not boast of our wealth, nor of making money in such times as these—only a journal that thrives on public calamity could expect to do that—but we have a little money still in bank, and a disposition to help those still less fortunate than ourselves in this conjunction of cold weather and hard times. In their behalf we make the following proposition:

The *Herald* shall designate a capable and worthy printer or publisher, not connected with or interested in either establishment, and we another such; which two shall appoint a third, or umpire, in case they shall at any time see fit to do so. These two or three persons, so chosen, shall have free access, at all hours, to the offices, press-rooms, paper-rooms, books &c., of the two concerns, with the right to interrogate at pleasure any and every foreman, pressman, book-keeper, clerk, or other person connected with either establishment, and to require answers on oath if they see fit. They shall, within a month, report what they, or a majority of them, find to be the actual circulation of the Tribune and the *Herald* respectively, which report shall be printed directly under the editorial head of each of our journals, in every edition and issue thereof, for the space of one calendar month hereafter. It shall also be advertised once in every other journal published in our City which has a daily circulation of more than Ten Thousand copies. If this report does not show that the Tribune has at least Fifty Thousand more subscribers and purchasers than the *Herald*, then we shall pay the entire expense of such advertising in other journals than the two interested, and shall give in addition Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars to the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor of our City, and an equal sum for the relief and comfort of our sick and wounded soldiers in hospitals on the Potomac.

If, on the other hand, it is decided that the Tribune *has* Fifty thousand more subscribers and purchasers than the *Herald*, then the *Herald* shall pay for the advertising aforesaid (no half-price, but the usual rates,) and give the $250 for the relief of the poor of our City, and another $250 for the solace and comfort of our sick and wounded soldiers on the Potomac aforesaid.

— We have borne in silence the monstrous lying of the *Herald* with regard to its own circulation and that of the Tribune and other rivals, till our patience is exhausted. No one will doubt our good faith nor our responsibility in the premises. Now let the public watch the wretched old braggart, and see how he will sneak out of the scrutiny to which we challenge him! Of course, he will shuffle, and lie, and blackguard, as usual: but he dare not toe the mark! Watch him!

From the Daily Tribune, Dec. 9, 1861.

A GREAT LIAR WITH A BAD MEMORY.

From the New-York Herald, Dec. 7, 1861.

Mr. Mephistophiles Greeley, and that "Little Villain," Raymond, are greatly moved upon the subject of the relative circulation of the *Herald* and their own petty papers, and are affected to tears about the matter. We are sorry for them, but their attempts to inveigle us into a silly bet are absolutely in vain. The *practice of betting is immoral. We cannot approve of it.* It may suit Greeley and Raymond, who have exhibited very little morality in the conduct of their journals, but it will not do for us. *We never made but one bet in our life*, and upon that occasion—thirty-five years ago—we wagered ten dollars that Jackson would be elected President, and we won the money.

From the New-York Herald, Jan. 22, 1843.

Betting for the Poor.— * * * We *offer* the following *bet* to The Tribune newspaper, the proceeds, whoever loses, to be handed over to the Mayor for charitable purposes: $100 that the daily circulation of the *N. Y. Herald* is greater than that of The Tribune; $100 that it is half as much again; $100 that it is twice as much. All or none to be taken together. Will Messrs. G. & McE. please to reply?

From the New-York Herald, Feb. 12, 1848.

Messrs. Greeley & McElrath have accepted the conditions of the bet *offered by us*, &c., &c.

THE DECISION OF THE BET.

From the New-York Herald, March 1, 1848.

AVERAGE CIRCULATION.

N. Y. Herald.		N. Y. Tribune.	
Daily	16,711	Daily	11,455
Weekly	11,455	Weekly	15,780
Presidential	780	Semi-Weekly	960
Total	28,946	Total	28,195

Herald ahead by 751.

Signed, D. H. MEGIE, J. G. WILSON, } Referees.
Dated, Feb. 26, 1848.

[Two days after the above appeared conspicuously in the *Herald*, that journal had no more sense of decency than to state its own circulation at 43,155!]

We ask our readers and the business public to look well at the above expose. The *Herald* has steadily pursued, from the outset, the game of absorbing all the advertising of our City by persistent and monstrous lying. So long as this was confined to doubling and trebling *its own* circulation, we bore it in silence, though it was depriving us, by fraud, of patronage that we needed and were fairly entitled to. Thousands who know, in a general way, that the *Herald* is utterly unprincipled and mendacious, do not realize that its continual boasts of circulating more copies daily than all the other journals of our City, more than any three other papers, &c., &c., are conscious, shameless frauds, deliberately perpetrated with intent to steal its neighbors' business. But when, emboldened by impunity, the Satanic proceeded to assert among a hundred kindred lies, that the Tribune, "*having lost all its own subscribers*, is obliged to appeal to the *Herald's* readers," &c., &c., (an appeal which we had never made, nor thought of making,) we felt constrained to offer to submit the circulation of the two journals respectively to the most searching scrutiny, and to have the result advertised in the fullest manner—we to pay the entire expense of such advertising and give $250 to our City Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and $250 more for the relief and comfort of our sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals at Washington, in case the circulation of the Tribune were not proved to exceed that of the *Herald* by *more than* Fifty Thousand copies; the *Herald* to do the same in case our circulation *does* exceed its own by more than Fifty Thousand. In short, we made the *Herald* just such an offer as it made us in 1848 only that then it proposed to prove its circulation greater than ours, while we now agree to be beaten and pay the forfeits if our circulation is not the greater by *over* Fifty Thousand. From this challenge the *Herald* sneaks off, under the pretence that it "never bets," considers "betting immoral," &c., &c., though it was ready enough not only "to bet," but to challenge us to do so, when it supposed its circulation the larger. We submit that the morality which constrains it to withhold its mite from the relief of our Poor at this harsh season, and of our wounded and suffering soldiers on the Potomac, has broken out so suddenly that it is not likely to be enduring.

In 1848 we were beaten by gross fraud. The "Presidential *Herald*," by the help of which our circulation was outnumbered, was an abortive project, which had obtained no subscribers, and had died a very natural death before the scrutiny above recorded. But Mr. Wilson, our referee in the premises, was compelled to respect the statements of the *Herald's* employes, that they *did* print 750 copies of a *Presidential Herald*, as *had* been the case; but nobody wanted or would take it, and it was never heard of thereafter. We should expect to be cheated some on a fresh scrutiny; but our circulation exceeds the *Herald's* by so much more than fifty thousand that we can stand a swindle of ten thousand, and still compel the old reprobate to do more at one dash for noble charities than he has yet done in all his long and ill-spent life. Right well does he know this, hence his horror of betting. We might overcome that spasm of virtue in an hour by offering to prove our circulation one hundred thousand more than his; but we choose to hold him just where we have him, and let the public enjoy his contortions and gibberings. Ladies and gentlemen, walk up and take a look at the animal! He is eternally boasting and bragging of his enormous, unparalleled circulation, asserting that it far exceeds that of the Tribune, which he says has "lost all its subscribers;" and when we dare him to a scrutiny, offering to pay $500 to needed charities if our circulation does not exceed his by *more* than fifty thousand, he skulks off under a pretence of morality and aversion to betting! Look at him!

Merchants, manufacturers, inventors, and all who have wares, inventions, lands, or anything else to sell, must advertise if they expect to find purchasers, and we believe there is no other advertising medium so good as the New-York Tribune, its circulation being largely in advance of any other newspaper. An advertisement inserted in all its editions will reach over two hundred and fifty thousand subscribers, and more than half a million of readers.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. lines.	One time.	Two times.	Three times.	Four times.	Five times.	Six times.	One m'nth.
4	$ 50	$ 90	$1 30	$1 70	$2 10	$2 50	$8
5	50	1 00	1 50	2 00	2 50	3 00	10
6	60	1 20	1 80	2 40	3 00	3 60	12
7	70	1 40	2 10	2 80	3 50	4 20	14
8	80	1 60	2 40	3 20	4 00	4 80	16
9	90	1 80	2 70	3 60	4 50	4 40	18
10	1 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	20

Ordinary advertisements, classified under appropriate heads, 10 cents per line each insertion, or $2 per line per month.

LEADED ADVERTISEMENTS—Sixteen Cents a line.

FANCY DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS—Double rates.

SPECIAL NOTICES—First Page: Fifteen Cents a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than Seventy-five Cents each insertion.

BUSINESS NOTICES—Fourth Page, before the leader, Thirty Cents a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than One Dollar each insertion.

IN CITY ITEMS—Prefixed by the word "Advertisement," Thirty Cents a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than One Dollar each insertion. ABOUT NINE WORDS AVERAGE A LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Twenty-five Cents a line each insertion.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

ORDINARY ADVERTISING—$1 25 a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than $5. No less by the quarter or year. Address

THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.

All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.

Lowell, Mass.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 186

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:

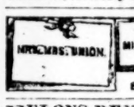
Dear Sirs: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and huskiness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.

I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.

(Signed,) J. R. PLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

Very elegant hunting cases, some as low as twenty-five dollars each, warranted correct time-keepers, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.



WEDDING CARDS.

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL 302 Broadway, N. Y.

Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

FELONS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR cutting, by the use of a certain ointment to be procured from the advertiser. A sure speedy cure of worst cases guaranteed. Thousands who pass sleepless nights from this most painful disease can obtain instant relief at a trifling cost. Price 50 cents per box. Apply at No. 405 Grand-st., in the fancy-store.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN Association of the IId Ward will be held at headquarters, No. 239 Pearl-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock.

JOSEPH MANNING, President.
M. C. Fordham, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE INDEPENDENT,

Out THIS MORNING, contains the Third Chapter of the

second part of

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S

NEW STORY

"THE PEARL OF ORR'S ISLAND."

An article by

HENRY WARD BEECHER,

On

"MR. CAMERON'S REPORT."

"THE EARNEST MINISTER,"

By

REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER.

"NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL,"

BY OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

An article entitled

"JOHN C. FREMONT,"

By

HORACE GREELEY.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S

THANKSGIVING SERMON.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY, Pictorial edition, containing 1,500 Illustrations, would make a good Christmas or New Year's Present. The cheapest and best way to procure it for this purpose is to send Ten Dollars to this office, with the names of Five New Subscribers for one year, or one New Subscriber for Five Years. As our contract with the Publishers expires on the first day of January next, now is the time to secure the book.

The offer of the Abridged edition of Webster's Dictionary for One new subscriber, with two dollars, will be continued as heretofore.

Terms—By mail, Two Dollars a year; Two Dollars and a Half by carrier, delivered in New-York and Brooklyn.

Address

JOSEPH H. RICH

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1493, 1559, 1663, 1688, 839, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737, 1739, 1741, 1743, 1745. *Part II.*—Nos. 1372, 1424, 1428, 1430, 1432, 1434, 1438, 1440, 1442, 1444, 1446, 1448, 1450, 1452, 1456, 1458, 1460, 1462, 1464, 1466.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 536, 542, 545, 558, 560, 561, 562, 563, 566, 565, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 579, 580, 581, 582.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 7, 2609, 2611, 2615, 2623, 2629, 2631, 1677, 2543, 2171, 349, 1813¾, 753, 2593, 1093, 773. *Part II.*—Nos. 2870, 2872, 2874, 614, 2856, 2500, 3326, 2770, 2896, 2912, 2914, 2916.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part II.*—Nos. 903, 908, 307, 1683, 1684, 3893, 1523, 1482, 1590, 108, 1437, 1438, 1672, 1542, 1409.

The Repair of Demised Premises—Rule of Caveat Emptor.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady, and Hilton.

Mary Johnson vs. *Susan Dixion.*—In this case the plaintiff hired a stall in the defendant's stable, at $2 50 per month, in which to keep a horse. Under the floor of the stall was an excavation, as appeared from the evidence, some ten feet deep, which was not known to the plaintiff at the time she rented it. Subsequently, the floor of the stall was discovered by the plaintiff's son to be in a dangerous condition, and he mentioned it to the defendant's agent, who, as shown, promised to attend to it, but did not have it repaired as it was understood would be done. In consequence of the neglect to repair, the plaintiff's horse fell through the floor, and was so injured that it died. This action was the result—which, upon the trial, was determined in favor of the plaintiff.

An appeal was taken to this branch of the Court, where the judgment below was affirmed, the opinion being delivered by presiding Judge DALY.

In that opinion it is held, that under such a letting the plaintiff was under no obligation to put down a new floor, and that where there is no express agreement on either side, the tenant, under such a holding, is not bound to make repairs of so substantial and general a nature. The rule of *caveat emptor*, although applicable in such a case, would not apply where the premises become dangerous or untenantable by the wrongful act or default of the landlord himself. The horse was permitted to remain in the stall upon the assurance of the defendant's agent that he would attend to the floor, and was killed in consequence of his not doing so. The Judge properly so concluded, and the charge was not error.

Judge HILTON dissented, holding that there is no ground upon which the judgment can be sustained. It is too late now to question the propriety of the rule that a landlord is under no obligations to repair demised premises without an express covenant on his part to that effect. To create such a duty, a positive stipulation, an express promise or covenant is necessary to be shown. This rule of law has become fixed by a long series of adjudications, as applicable to every species of tenancy, whether of will or sufferance, or for any definite period of time.

The rule of *caveat emptor* is equally applicable to the transfer of real as of personal property,—and upon a demise, in the absence of any express agreement on the part of the landlord, the lessee takes for better or worse, and although the premises may be let for a particular purpose, there will be no warrantee implied that they are fit to be used for such purpose.

The plaintiff should have protected herself by an express agreement, and not having done so, she must abide the consequences.

Consignor versus Consignee—Interesting to Shippers.

SUPREME COURT.

Before C. P. Kirkland, Referee.

Carl Ehmer vs. *Henry Bull.*—This was an action for the recovery of the net proceeds of merchandise consigned by the plaintiff, a merchant residing in Hamburg, to the defendant, who does business in New-York.

The defendant, as appeared, refused to pay over these net proceeds, on the ground that he had, by the order of the plaintiff, made two shipments of resin to him for about $4,000, and that the plaintiff had wrongfully refused to accept these shipments, and the bills of exchange drawn against them, and that by reason thereof he was indebted to the defendant in the sum of $1,900, over and above the net proceeds of the goods consigned by him to the defendant.

It appeared that the plaintiff had refused to accept the drafts, because the holders thereof in Hamburg, who also held the bills of lading, refused to deliver these to the plaintiff.

The case was referred before C. P. Kirkland, Esq., Referee, who reported in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of $1,688 60, delivering an opinion, of which the following is an extract respecting the most important points involved: "The more material question before me was as to the liability of the plaintiff to the defendant for the resin purchased by the defendant. On this point, I cannot doubt, from the written testimony, that the contract of the parties was, that the bills of lading for the resin were to be delivered to the plaintiff as a condition precedent to his obligation and liability to accept. These bills were not delivered to him; on the contrary their delivery was refused, though expressly demanded by him, and on this ground he placed his refusal to accept. In so doing I am persuaded he acted in conformity to his legal rights, and consequently that the defendant has no claim against him arising out of the non-acceptance of the drafts. This view disposes of the defendant's counter-claim founded on the purchases of resin.

The result is that the plaintiff is entitled to judgment, and my report is in conformity to this opinion.

James Eschwege, for plaintiff; B. F. Sawyer, for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge McCUNN, Frederick Hug, a German, 35 years of age, was tried and convicted of assaulting Thomas McKenna with a dangerous weapon, and remanded for sentence.

Ann Flannagan, 33 years, born in Ireland, pleaded guilty to defrauding the disbursers of the fund for the relief of families of volunteers out of $3½ per week for twelve weeks, by falsely representing that she was the wife of Christopher Flannagan, a private in Co. K, 69th N. Y. V., whereas in truth she was merely the wife of Michael Flannagan, who never went to the war. Fined $5.

In Part II., before Recorder HOFFMAN, Augustine Barco, a Spaniard, twenty-four years of age, was placed on trial for murder in the first degree, in killing Geo. Williams by stabbing, at a sailors' boarding-house, No. 346 Water-street, on the 12th of August last. The evidence went to show that a quarrel took place between deceased and the prisoner, arising from some opprobious remark made by the former, during which the deceased was fatally stabbed by the prisoner. The jury found a verdict of "guilty of manslaughter in the second degree," and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Moses Lowenburg, a German, was placed on trial for the murder of Samuel Hoffman, in First-avenue, on the 14th of November last. A full panel of jurors had not been obtained previous to the adjournment of the Court.

Anna Taylor, convicted, on Tuesday, of grand larceny, was sentenced to three years and four months in the State Prison.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Thompson vs. *Thompson.*—Divorce granted.

Canley vs. *DePeyster.*—Motion to set aside. Judgment denied. The appeal may be restored on General Term calendar on payment of costs of May General Term, $10 and $10 costs of motion. Proceedings on the list; judgment stayed until decision of appeal.

Wakefield et al vs. *Morton et al.*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

The Pacific Telegraph.

INTERESTING DETAILS OF ITS CONSTRUCTION.

From the Rochester Union, Dec. 9.

On Thanksgiving Day—the 28th ult.—a large party of the workmen engaged in constructing the Pacific Telegraph from the western borders to Salt Lake City, under the direction of Mr. CREIGHTON, arrived at Omaha on their return. Among them was SAMUEL P. STARR, of this city, who reached home on Thursday last. Mr. STARR was one engaged in the practical work of construction, in the different branches, and he gives an interesting account of the manner in which the enterprise was conducted. The line had been constructed previous to July last as far west as Julesburgh, which is on the Platt River, 300 miles east of Denver. From that point to Fort Bridger—about 700 miles—the line was constructed by the party of which Mr. STARR was one. Mr. CREIGHTON had from 75 to 80 men employed, and they were divided into three trains. The men of one train dug the holes, those of another cut down the poles and set them, and the third put up the wire. In the three trains there were about 75 wagons and 700 cattle, including a few milch cows, to furnish milk for the men. The wagons contained from 3,500 to 4,500 pounds each, consisting of wire, insulators, tools, camp equipage, and provisions. The trains were said to be the best that ever started over the Plains, the cattle being excellent, the wagons good, and all that pertained to the comfort of the men was in keeping with the rest. Good tents were provided; also cooking stoves, and all the necessary utensils for providing meals; and, what was quite in keeping with these, the best food that could be conveyed over the Plains and mountains.

The first pole was set on the 4th of July, at Julesburgh, and the last on this section at Fort Bridger, about one hundred miles this side of Salt Lake City, on the 15th of October. The diggers' train went ahead, and got along at the rate of about twelve miles per day, digging about twenty-four holes for each mile. The train which put up the poles only made about ten miles per day, and was one hundred and fifty miles behind the diggers when the latter reached the end of the route. On the plains the digging was easy, and the work went rapidly on—in the mountains it was slow, owing to the rocky soil.

The poles were selected, cut, stripped of bark by the men, and were then drawn out by the cattle and distributed along the line. In some localities excellent timber was found in great abundance, hard pine being most plenty, though some cedar was obtained. Dead or dry pines were often found in large quantities, some of which would make three poles each of suitable size. In some localities the poles had to be cut in the mountains and hauled over one hundred miles. Each pole is twenty feet in length, and is buried four feet in the ground. Through the Rocky Mountain Pass, where the line runs, there are points where the snow is known to cover the ground to the depth of eleven feet.

The line is well put up, and is as substantial as such a line can be. It has a single wire, not exposed to damage from the falling of trees, as care was taken to avoid everything of that kind.

The route adopted was mainly along the road across the plains and through mountains. To shorten distances, where the road ran in a serpentine form, the telegraph takes a direct line, following the general course of the road. The track pursued by the western trains over the plains is very crooked, often made so by the cattle dying in the path. When an animal falls, its carcase is seldom removed from the track—except as the wolves carry it away by piecemeal—and trains which follow turn out to avoid it, thus making a crooked track, for the bones of thousands of animals lie bleaching along the great paths that lead from the Missouri to the Pacific.

The constructors of the telegraph line met with no hostile Indians, though they saw many of the natives along the way, and sometimes suffered by their thieving depredations. The Indian Agent at Deer Creek, 65 miles above Fort Laramie, told Mr. STARR that one of the Sioux chiefs conversed with him about the telegraph project before the poles were set, and said that he understood that poles were to be set sixteen feet high, and then strung with wires closely from top to bottom. As this would make a wire fence, all the buffaloes and other game would be kept from coming down to the south. He looked upon the project with disfavor, but when he understood that there was to be but one wire, and that sixteen feet above the ground, he was quite relieved of his fears, and appeared to be satisfied. Speaking of the manner in which the natives regard the telegraph, Mr. STARR says the antelopes were timid and distrustful. Herds of them crossing the plains would stop when they came to the telegraph, and cautiously examine the polls before venturing to pass between them.

The stations of the telegraph operators are chiefly at the stations of the Mail Company, from fifty to one hundred miles apart. There are usually two or three persons at each station taking care of the mules of the Stage Company, and these are all the society the operator has. The work of repairing the line must, for the present at least, be performed by the operators, going out when they find communication with the next station interrupted. The duty of an operator and repairer is anything but a pastime, and to perform it well requires hardy, courageous men, who are not afraid to be alone and to contend with snow-storms and whatever else they may meet in that vast wild region over which they must sometimes travel. The right men will, in time, be found in the right places, and of the successful working of the telegraph to the Pacific none are more confident than the men who constructed it, and who therefore best know what obstacles are in its way.

The party of workmen with whom Mr. STARR returned came in wagons drawn by mules, and were thirty-two days in coming from Fort Bridger to Omaha, Nebraska Territory. They arrived at Omaha on the 28th ult., and found Winter setting in there. He and the rest of the party were in good health all the time they were absent on the expedition, and the most of them regarded it as a pleasant one, having no regret that they entered the service of the contractor. Mr. EDWARD CREIGHTON, of Springfield, Ohio, who constructed the line, has probably put up as much telegraph work as any other ten men in the world, and no one better understands how to carry such work along successfully.

Personal.

—Some operator, whose boldness is only equaled by that of the prestidigitateur himself, succeeded in abstracting from a show-case in Boston several of Hermann's trophies;—the diamond buttons and studs presented to him by the Emperor of Austria, valued at $1,200. The robbery was committed while the case was surrounded by some fifteen or twenty persons, who were examining its rich contents, and it is supposed the rogue must have played the part of being a clerk in attendance, to ward off suspicion of his operations.

—Gen. Rosecrans was in Cincinnati on Friday last to make a short visit to his family.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 23
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 27
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 30
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 4
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 7
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 14
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1

FROM AMERICA.

North American	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 14
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 24
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at....5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ROBERT GLEADOW.—THE FRIENDS OF Mr. Robert Gleadow, formerly of Hull, in England, and afterwards of New-York City, and who was last heard of by them in the month of July, 1853, will feel greatly obliged by any information relative to the time and place at which he may have been subsequently seen; or if dead, as to the time or place of his death or burial. Communications to be addressed to Mr. E. S. WILSON, Solicitor, Hull, England, or to Mr. W. WILSON, care of F. J. Huntington, Esq., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT FROM THE United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 2,473, dated March 17, 1858, to John C. Cheeseman, Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt and John A. Collier, Executors of Stephen B. Munn, for Ten Thousand Dollars, with interest at four per cent. from date. All persons interested are required to show cause, within six weeks, why a new certificate shall not issue in lieu of that lost.—Dec. 3, 1861.

JOHN C. CHEESEMAN,
CORNELIUS V. S. ROOSEVELT, } Executors.
JOHN A. COLLIER,

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, BETWEEN four and six o'clock, a LADY'S WATCH (C. A. Robert, Maker, No. 19626); supposed to have been lost in a 23d-st. stage, going between Barclay and 28th sts., or between the Hoboken ferry and Broadway. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Bank for Savings, No. 67 Bleecker-st.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY NIGHT, Dec. 7, going from New-Haven Depôt through 4th-av. to 14th-st., a LADY'S HAT-BOX, marked "Mrs. Wm. Clark." The above reward will be paid by returning the same to New-Haven Depôt, 4th-av. and 27th-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON DEC. 9, A POCKET-BOOK marked "Romelia L. Clapp," containing about $50. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at No. 1 Coenties-slip.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, A KING Charles Spaniel, black and tan; may answer to the name of "Tiger." Five dollars reward will be paid if he is returned to No. 107 West 14th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—AS WE WERE the first to introduce the "Union Prize Stationery and Recipe Package and Envelope" to the public, and having gone to considerable expense in perfecting such arrangements as to give the best article for the least money, we have obtained

A COPYRIGHT

for our unequaled article according to law in such case provided. Therefore all

BASE IMITATORS

are cautioned against

INFRINGING ON OUR RIGHTS,

as they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

RICKARDS & CO., No. 102 Nassau-st.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,

Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

A COT, LOUNGE, CHAIR AND MATTRESS all in one piece: size when folded 4 by 6 inches square and two feet long; army trunks, camp-chests, camp-stools, &c. GURLEY & BRADY, No 412 Broadway.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, &c., bought for ready money at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

LO! THE POOR MILLIONAIRE.

My doors are shrunk; the rude winds puff
In chilling wintry draughts of late.
The builder's draught was quite enough,
And yet I'm shivering at the grate.
Shrunken doors and windows are made impervious to cold, snow, and dampness, by the Excelsior Rubber Weather Strip.
J. W. BROWNE, Agent, No. 537 Broadway.

A FINE COLLECTION OF SHELLS FOR SALE.—For ticket to view, call on Mr. EDWARD SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a small family, or single persons, at No. 19 East 28th-st. Prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of front rooms, on the second or third floor, may be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 115 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen, or a family, can find a handsomely furnished front parlor and unfurnished back parlor on second floor, with board, at No. 221 State-st.; pleasant location. Terms moderate.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A handsome suite of rooms on second floor—also single rooms suitable for gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

ROOM AND BOARD WANTED.—A LITerary gentleman desires to obtain a room, with partial board, (breakfast, and dinner at 6,) in some pleasant private family. The room must be comfortable, and well furnished, with gas and grate. For eligible accommodations a fair price will be paid. Location must not be below 4th-st. Address, with full particulars, price, &c., W. H. C., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

NOS. 19 AND 21 ST. MARK'S PLACE, (8th-st.).—A few beautifully furnished rooms, with sumptuous table, and all that appertain to a comfortable home, can be here had by three or four gentlemen and one or two families; a most convenient and pleasant location; reference desired.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEASANT rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia sts; situation very pleasant; five minutes from Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Rooms neatly furnished.

NOW VACANT.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, fronting on 5th-av., consisting of parlor, dining-room and three bedrooms, bath, &c.; also, rooms for single gentlemen, with board, in the Hotel St Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st.

BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT, SECOND-STORY front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, can be obtained, with board, in a private family, at No. 132 Clinton-st., between Amity and Congress sts. References required.

BOARDING IN WEST 14TH-ST.—AN ENtire second floor, handsomely furnished, in a first-class house and private family, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or small family. Address F. H., Box No. 1,860 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife; room and bedroom, in a pleasant house, between 14th and 26th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 3,726 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF Brooklyn, between Clinton and York avs., for a gentleman, his wife and boy, 6 years old. Address Box No. 1,119 New-York Post-office, stating terms, location, &c.

FANCY GOODS.

ELEGANT FANCY ARTICLES IN GREAT VARIETY.

The importing house of NORTH, SHERMAN & CO., now offer their

WHOLESALE STOCK of FANCY GOODS AT RETAIL

For the present month only. For the convenience of buyers, especially the ladies, they have taken the store

No. 449 BROADWAY,

where choice selections of their stock are offered for sale. This is a rare opportunity to purchase fancy articles either for family use, or for

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

The reputation of our firm is pledged to furnish our goods AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

In the assortment may be found:
Rich pearl, ivory and sandal wood fans.
English and French work-boxes and writing-desks.
Jet and gold bracelets, velvet wristlets.
Portmonnaies, wallets, fancy bags and reticules.
Head dresses and hair ornaments.
Shell, ivory and fancy combs.
Perfumery from noted French manufacturers.
Great variety of colognes in elegant bottles.
Gold pens, stationery, musical instruments, &c.
As we are determined to reduce stock, many goods will be sold at cost.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE FAIR.—A handsome pair of wax figures, Sultan and Sultana, under glass shades; original price $45; will be sold for $25. Inquire in the store, No. 843 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS AT RETAIL.

WOODBRIDGE & KEHOE

Offer their stock of
WINTER CLOAKS AT RETAIL,
at the lowest wholesale prices.
No. 336 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

VELVET CLOAKS,

VELVET CLOAKS, VELVET CLOAKS,

A large assortment, a little out of the present fashion, at half price. REAL BARGAINS.
J. J. BENSON, No. 310 Canal-st.

R. H. MACY,

SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

VELVET BONNETS AT BARGAINS.—OUR $15 bonnets are worth $30 each. Mink, sable and fur velvet bonnets, new styles. Our $6, $7 and $8 bonnets are worth $10 elsewhere. BINN'S MILLINERY, (Largest in the world.) No. 581 Broadway, No. 53), Opposite Metropolitan Hotel, up stairs.

FURS.

310. FURS. 310.

MINK! MINK!
ERMINE! ERMINE!

A good assortment of fine furs at reasonable prices.
J. J. BENSON,
Canal-st., opposite Mercer.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY.

Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERack, Columbia County, N. Y.—Jan. 3, Winter term opens. Special advantages. Military drill under an experienced officer. Classical instruction given by a Yale graduate. Two gentlemen professors in piano music; Madam Stephani instructs in vocalization; native teacher instructs in French. $120 a year pays board and tuition in common English; $200 a year pays the whole bill, including all extras.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION IN THE HIGHER BRANCHES OF FRENCH—By CHARLES MIEL, late Professor of French at Harvard University and Prof. Agassiz's School. The exercises consist of:
Classes, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS } 12 o'clock.
Dramatic Readings, TUESDAYS }
Lecture on French Literature, FRIDAYS }
Social Soirées, THURSDAYS, 8 o'clock. 12 cards, $5.
Apply at No. 259 West 23d-st.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES AN engagement as teacher, in a school or family, either in city or country. She has had experience in teaching and is capable of instructing in the English branches and also in the rudiments of French, Spanish and drawing, and she is a good mathematician: she would be willing to teach for about two hours a day in return for her board, or for a longer period for a moderate salary. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address C P. T., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

A TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY educated, with several years' experience as tutor in best City families, has a few hours unoccupied. Instruction given in Greek, Latin, French, German, Mathematics and English branches. Boys prepared for College. The highest testimonials furnished. Address TUTOR, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT, either in a school or family, to teach English, French and music; or as housekeeper, or companion, or copyist; salary moderate; high references. Address, or apply, E. O. H., Room No. 7, No. 64 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE TRUSTEES OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL in Westchester County, New-York, are in need of a qualified teacher, to act as principal. Address TRUSTEE, for three days, Box No. 3,293 New-York City Post-office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

COMMISSIONS WANTED BY A GENTLEman who will shortly sail for Valparaiso, Chili, with the object of introducing articles of genuine merit to the South American trade. Address W. H. SINCLAIR, No. 8 West Washington-place, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE OIL PAINTINGS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine original oil paintings, among which will be found:

A LARGE MARINE.....by.....P. MANZONI.
THE FRIGATE ST. LAWRENCE
SINKING THE PREBLE..by.....P. MANZONI.
THE SIEGE OF DUNKIRK, A. D. 1600, moonlight.....by.....HUCHTENBERG.
THE PRINCE OF ORANGE AT THE BATTLE OF BREDA.....by.....WOUVERMANS.
THE LETTER.....by.....DE SLACHE.
TWO FINE PICTURES..by.....VAN SEVERDONCK.
LANDSCAPE.....by.....P. MANZONI.
COAST SCENES.....by.....P. MANZONI.

And many other fine paintings, by Manzoni, Blachard, Redig and other well-known artists. The paintings are now on exhibition, and will be peremptorily sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

PEW IN CALVARY CHURCH.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, at his salesroom, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, executor's sale of Pew No. 133 Calvary Church, on the middle aisle, to be positively sold, without reserve, by order of W. JEFFRAY, Executor of Isaac Gibson, deceased.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

FIVE HUNDRED CASES
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT AUCTION FOR CASH,
On THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock,
BY ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN,
No. 30 Warren-st.

Buyers are respectfully informed that this very attractive sale will be made up exclusively of fresh goods in great variety, adapted to the season, including liberal quantities

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' HEAVY BOOTS.

Also, several desirable invoices Men's Grain Boots, embracing different grades and length of legs.
ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN, No. 30 Warren-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 12,
at 12½ o'clock, at the
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
A good variety of CITY INSURANCE and BANK STOCKS, BONDS and other SECURITIES, suitable for investments. For full particulars see *World*, *Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 82 William-st. NEXT REGULAR SALE ON MONDAY, Dec. 16, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture, the property of a gentleman declining housekeeping, all made to order and of the most costly and desirable description, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet, Aubusson and Brussels carpets, buhl cabinets and tables, rosewood and parlor suites, richly carved and covered in silk brocatel; elegant carved rosewood 7-octave piano, of beautiful tone and finish, cost $450, with unexpired guarantee; elegant carved rosewood suite, covered in heavy ribbed silk brocatel; elegant carved rosewood centre tables, with statuary tops, made by Roux; rosewood hat-stands, &c.; elegant enameled bedroom suites, in various styles; fine stuffed easy chairs, carved and covered in morocco; hair and spring mattresses, rosewood bedroom furniture, armoire-a-glace, black walnut bedroom furniture, mahogany do., rich centre tables, dining-room of carved oak, extension table and chairs, do. buffet, china and glassware, hall stands and tables, chairs to match; with other valuable furniture, including kitchen ware. To be sold without reserve.

Also, an invoice of clothing, consisting of overcoats, pants, vests, vest patterns, business coats, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at 11 o'clock, at the Gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

Engravings, artists' proof, on India paper, &c., by the most celebrated artists, just imported from Europe, consisting of artists' proofs on India paper, &c.: "Fall of Babylon," "Fall of Nineveh," "Belshazzar's Feast," "Death of the First-born," "Last Supper," fine line engravings, by De Vencl; "Highland Ferry-boat," by Thompson; "Feeding the Horses," "The Halt," "The Stag at Bay," by Herring and Anddell; Sir E. Landseer's "Rainbow Landscape;" "John Knox Preaching," by Sir D. Wilkie; "The Gardener's Daughters," by Husdell; "Hero and Horse," by Haydon; "Marriage and Coronation of the Queen," fine line, by Parris, from Roman Bowen; "Last Return from Duty," "Glass Bolton Abbey," by Landseer; and other fine engravings. Also, several beautiful ambrotypes of celebrated pictures and engravings. For further particulars, see catalogue.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts.

PAIR OF SUPERB ROAN HORSES, ENGLISH DRAG, ELEGANT SLEIGH, HARNESS, &c.—DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at auction, THIS DAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, in front of his salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., one pair of superb blue roan horses, of the old Abdallah stock, about 16 hands high, switch tails, 7 and 8 years old, a perfect match, very stylish drivers and fine action, warranted to trot together in 3:20, and perfectly sound, gentle and kind; one of them is an excellent saddle beast, and would make a splendid charger for a military gentleman; also, a double-seated English drag, a leather-top sleigh, one set of superior double harness; also, several sets of single harness, the property of a gentleman having no further use for them. The sale will be peremptory, and will afford a rare opportunity to those in want of a magnificent turnout. They will be on view in front of my salesroom on and after 10 o'clock on the morning of sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of December, 1861, at 12 Noon, the following described securities, viz.: Sixty-nine (69) Bonds of the Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, of Kentucky, of $500 each, with the past due and other Coupons.

And also a certificate, which purports to entitle the owner thereof to twenty-four thousand eight hundred dollars ($24,800) of the new stock of said Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, to be issued under the plan of relief adopted by said Company, June 1, 1858, as expressed in said certificate, the said bonds and Stock being now held as collateral security.

Dated New-York, Dec. 5, 1861.
GOODMAN & JESUP, Attorneys,
No. 11 Broadway.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, POLISHED CHESTNUT, OILED WALNUT, AND OAK PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING AND CHAMBER FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at auction TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., a very large assortment of first-class furniture, comprising superb rosewood parlor suites in brocatelle, etageres, centre tables, fine library and dining-room, suites in reps and plush, elegant polished chestnut and oiled walnut chamber suites, buffets, extension tables, &c. I would call the particular attention of those in want of the very best furniture to this sale, as every article will be guaranteed as represented. They will be ready for examination this (Thursday) afternoon, at salesroom.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF A PAIR OF MAGIC LANTERNS, (lenses 5 inches,) capable of producing a picture 20 feet in diameter, with apparatus for dissolving views, and slides representing scenes and heroes of the present war. Is well adapted for public exhibitions. Sale SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Nos. 592 and 594 Broadway.

E. LUDLOW, Jr., Auctioneer.

VERY CHOICE SALE OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.—EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 63 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st., part of the stock of one of the leading importing and jobbing houses in the trade, in lots to suit purchasers. Every lot guaranteed.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—JOHN LLOYD & SONS will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at No. 343 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock of a wholesale clothing house, consisting of boys' clothing, cloths, trimmings, fixtures, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at the place of sale. By order of
A. D. WHEELOCK, Assignee.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City-made and Eastern goods, suitable for City or country trade.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE AND BOOK SALE—AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, 13th inst., by A. H. MULLER, at No. 227 West 34th-st., rosewood and mahogany sofas, tête a-tête, chairs, two mahogany bookcases, Brussels carpets, &c. Also, an assortment of valuable and interesting books.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, DEC. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, the valuable stores and dwellings known as Nos. 306 and 312 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn. Terms easy. Maps may be obtained of the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., or of H. P. BATES, Esq., No. 11 President-st., Brooklyn

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Chamberlain's Office until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 19, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 30th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts or City of New-York of 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed for, held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 30 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.
EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROBARTS BARNUM & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Dec. 16, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF THE ASSENTING CREDITORS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. Co., No. 29 William-st.

HOLDERS OF LAND GRANT, AND OF 2d Mortgage Eastern Division, Bonds, not deposited with the Trustees, under the agreement of Oct. 3, 1861, before the 31st of December, 1861, are hereby notified that they will be required to pay in cash an assessment on all bonds presented to us, for the benefit of that agreement, after that date, for the purpose of paying expenses incurred by delay and litigation. By order of the Trustees.
Dec. 9, 1861. N. A. COWDREY, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Co., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Tenders for the sale of $33,000 Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company will be received up to the 16th of December inst. by the undersigned Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company. Tenders may be made for the whole or any portion of this sum.
SAMUEL SLOAN,
EDWARD JONES,
J. B. JOHNSTON.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD Co., NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, on the 20th day of December, instant.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 11th inst., and reopened on the morning of Saturday, the 21st inst. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, Nos. 320 and 322 BROADWAY, being the store occupied by Messrs. Bowen, Holmes & Co., to be sold at auction by E. H. Ludlow & Co., on THURSDAY, December 12, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Joseph J. O'Marrin, Esq., Referee, being together 50.2 by 150 feet—more or less. Maps and terms of sale at No. 3 Pine-st.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIFTH Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company which becomes due on the first day of December, 1861, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the second day of December next, on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Receiver. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after the 20th of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th inst., inclusive.
R. T. COMPTON, President.
THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an interest dividend of (4) four per cent., payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

$8,000 WANTED, ON A FIRST MORTgage of real estate in Herkimer County, worth $30,000. An opportunity for safer investment seldom offers, the security being good beyond all contingencies, and the amount wanted being so small compared with the value of the property. Address ELWOOD, Box No. 3742, Post-office, New-York.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILroad Company.—TRANSFER NOTICE.—The Transfer Books of the above-named Company, preparatory to a dividend, will be closed in New-York on the 15th inst., at the close of business, and be reopened on the 4th of January, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY—Are prepared to pay the interest now due on all their mortgage bonds. The coupons may be presented at the Office of the Company in Cleveland, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York, to H. C. KINGSLEY.

TO TRUSTEES AND GUARDIANS.—$6,000 wanted on bond and mortgage on good productive property in Brooklyn. Interest payable quarterly and in advance. Apply to JOHN B. GARDINER, No. 141 Joralemon-st., corner of Court, or address Box No. 94 Post-office.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF MILWAUKEE CITY Bonds, issued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, may exchange the same for Second Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, by applying to W. SCHALL & CO., Nos 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & Co., 98 William-st., at 98 cents.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters pat.-t of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $8; as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 28 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—In proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 8th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge at his office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

NO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER —HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer, HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday,* Nov. 25, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 9½ A. M.	Tuesday,* Nov. 26, 8 A. M.
Tuesday,* Nov. 26, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Nov. 27, 10 A. M.	Wednesday,* Nov. 27, 9 A. M.
Wednesday,* Nov. 27, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 27, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Nov. 28, 11 A. M.	Thursday,* Nov. 28, 2 P. M.
Friday,* Nov. 29, 2 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 2 P. M.	Saturday,* Nov. 30, 2 P. M.
Monday,* Dec. 2, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Dec. 2, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 9 A. M.	Tuesday,* Dec. 3, 8 A. M.
Wednesday,* Dec. 4, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 4, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 5, 10½ A. M.	Thursday,* Dec. 5, 8 A. M.
Friday,* Dec. 6, 12 M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 12 M.	Saturday,* Dec. 7, 12 M.
Monday,* Dec. 9, 1:40 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 2 P. M.	Tuesday,* Dec. 10, 8½ A. M.
Wednesday,* Dec. 11, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 11, 10¾ A. M.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before HIGHLAND LIGHT.

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat. Days marked thus,* steamer Long Branch.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. CONTINENTAL leaves at 5 P. M. Trains for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOLOMON WARRINER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of S. L. Parsons, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, November 6, 1861.
HARRIET J. WARRINER, Administratrix.
S. L. PARSONS, Administrator.
n7-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 321 7th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 20, 1861. WILLIAM HUGHES, Administrator.
my20-law6mTh*

HYDRAULIC PRESS WANTED.—DIAMEter of the ram to be from 8 to 12 inches; will be bought for cash, if price suits. Address HYDRAULIC, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, Dec. 6, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1862, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with seventy thousand gallons of the best quality, pure, Winter-strained Sperm Oil, to be divided into three lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside the Government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity, each of from eighty to one hundred gallons.

Either lot or all of them may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The three lots will de delivered as follows, viz:

Lot No. 1, (25,000) twenty-three thousand gallons on the 1st day of April, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2, (32,000) thirty-two thousand gallons on the 1st day of June, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3, (15,000) fifteen thousand gallons on the 1st day of October, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be the best quality pure Winter strained or bagged sperm oil, free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations, and that it will remain sufficiently fluid state for free burning in lamps at a temperature of 32° or lower of Fahrenheit's standard thermometer.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz: for specific gravity, by burning to determine the length of time the oil will burn in untrimmed capillary or jacket lamps, the amount of residuum in each lamp after it burns out, and, if necessary, any proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of them, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place.

Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of lot or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than that specifically called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fifth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent, or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that, if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for oil for light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.
THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby offer and agree to furnish and deliver at ——, agreeably to the provisions, and in conformity to the terms, of the advertisement of the ——, from the office of the Lighthouse Board. Should —— offer or bid be accepted, —— request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signature and certificate. (Signature.)
(Place.)
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guaranty that in case the foregoing —— offer, ——, be accepted, ——, will, within ten days after the acceptance of said offer, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, to deliver the —— of oil proposed, in conformity to the terms of the advertisement hereto appended, under which it was made. And in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest bidder.

Witness: } Sureties.

(Place.)
(Date.)

I hereby certify, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above named guarantors are good and sufficient. (Signature.)
(Place.)
(Date.)

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 14th day of December next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the public schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the first of January, 1862. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
JAMES MACKEAN,
RICHARD WARREN,
JOHN O'KEEFE,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Committee on Supplies.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE.—Philadelphia, Dec. 9, 1861.—Proposals are invited at this office, until the 20th instant, for Zouave Leggings of Russet Leather, or other suitable material; and of Linen or Russia Sheeting 1¼ inches high. Samples of the Leggings to be sent with the proposals, stating prices. G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE IN DUTCHESS COUNTY.—A farm of 20½ acres, situated about half a mile east of Hart's Village, and 16 miles from Poughkeepsie, and 8 miles from the Harlem Railroad Dépôt, at Dover Plains. The mail stage passes to and from Poughkeepsie daily. A good boarding and day school within about 1½ miles, and meetings of different persuasions within a short distance. The dwelling-house is nearly new and modern built, 26 feet front by 38 feet deep on the ground. The first floor consists of a hall, two good-sized parlors, with an extension room connected by sliding doors; a lodging-room, bath-room, and water closet. Second floor, four good-sized lodging rooms, with large garret above, a wing attached to the main building for dining-room and library, with two good lodging rooms, and store room above, with a private stairway. A large cellar under the whole. A kitchen, wash-room, and milk-room, with water constantly running into the wash-room, and to the barn-yard. A large barn, 26 by 54 feet; a young orchard just coming into bearing, of apples, pears, plums, and cherries. Also, grapes, currants, strawberries, Antwerp raspberries, Lawton blackberries, &c., with a great deal of shrubbery about the place.

Also, a farm of 20½ acres on the opposite side of the Turnpike. On the premises is a cottage and a tenant house, with a stable for two horses, and a large barn 30 by 68 feet. Will be sold separate or together. For terms, &c., apply to L. BARROW, on the premises.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES.—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ½ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES. C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

TO LET.

$41 66.—TO RENT—A HANDSOME BROWNstone front house, in good order, bath, furnace, gas, hot and cold water in every room, on 42d-st., near Broadway; 8th-av. cars one minutes' walk courtyard with shrubbery, grapevines, &c. Rent $41 66 per month. Apply to H. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 7 New-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

STORE TO LET.—THAT LARGE, FOUR-STORY Store, with basement and dwelling, No. 346 3d-av., corner of 27th-st. Apply at No. 63 East 27th-st., or at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms, 200x45 feet; engines, 1,000 horse-power.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—TWO STORES, NOS. 777 AND 777½ 6th-av. Rent $200—$225 with back room—between 44th and 45th sts. Apply at No. 109 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO 99 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 22 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, or No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—IN 22D-ST., near 4th-av., to a small private family only; three-story, high basement, and in perfect order, with twelve rooms. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, (American,) for a quiet home, two to four rooms, plainly furnished, or partly furnished for housekeeping, in a private American family. Rent must be low, in accordance with the times. Address MARSHALL, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—TO PURCHASE OR lease, a strictly first-class house, not basement, either on or very near 5th-av., below 23d-st., at a price to suit the times. Address, with particulars, Box No. 1,974 Post-Office.

WANTED—ON OR NEAR 5TH-AV., BETWEEN 14th and 40th sts., a small but first-class modern house. Price between $12,000 and $20,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie. EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec'r. 11.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, December 18.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, December 25.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 14
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, Dec. 21
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Dec. 28

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY.....Jan. 7, 1862 | MONDAY.....March 3
TUESDAY.....Feb. 4, 1862 | SATURDAY.....March 29

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**THE NORTH GERMA

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Dispatches from Minister Adams.

The Nashville Allowed to Perfect her Armament at Southampton.

An Important Order Relating to Volunteers.

No More Troops to be Raised by State Governors.

Important Reconnoissances of the Enemy's Positions.

ANOTHER CAUCUS OF THE REPUBLICANS

The Policy of the President to be Maintained.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

THE DISPATCHES BROUGHT BY MR. GOODRICH—THE NASHVILLE.

The dispatches brought by Mr. GOODRICH, special bearer, from our Ministers in Europe, are of the highest importance. The affair of the rebel steamer *Nashville*, that put in at Southampton for repairs, had caused the greatest excitement and was the subject of a diplomatic note from our Minister to Lord JOHN RUSSELL. Mr. ADAMS, on the part of our Government, protested against her remaining, but the British Government had, it was understood, determined to let her complete her armament. Capt. PEGRAM had arranged for the *Nashville* a complete gun-deck, which would make her a most formidable war-steamer, and she would be allowed to depart, without let or hindrance on the part of Her Majesty's Government.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

There was another caucus of Republicans to-night, more numerously attended than the one on Monday night. Senator WILSON made a speech, in which he advocated the adoption of measures for the general and immediate emancipation of slaves. He contended that Providence had brought about the occasion when this could fairly be done, and that the Union could never be peaceful while the cause of all its former and present troubles existed.

Senator TRUMBULL followed in a long speech, taking the same view of the Slavery question, and going further in advocating the abolishment of the Supreme Court of the United States, and its reorganization on representative basis.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY TO PREVAIL.

All thought of overruling the policy of President LINCOLN in regard to the war is now virtually abandoned. After full consideration of all the reasons that have been presented to induce him to modify his plans to please the radicals, the President has firmly resolved to stand by his original purpose, to regard the Union as unbroken, to restore the National laws over the seceded States as rapidly as possible, and to protect the lives and property of all citizens in the seceded States who have not, with knowledge and consent, engaged in the rebellion or given aid and comfort to the rebels. This final decision of the President was declared to-night. The vote in the House, this afternoon, to lay on the table the resolutions instructing the President to countermand an order of Gen. HALLECK of Missouri, settles the question that Congress is not prepared to supersede the President and his Generals. The conservative element in Congress, is supposed from that vote, to have a majority large enough to secure practical unanimity in the House.

FALSE REPORT ABOUT GEN. MCCLELLAN.

There is no truth whatever in the statement that Gen. MCCLELLAN threatened to resign, unless the President overruled a portion of Mr. CAMERON'S Report. Gen. MCCLELLAN never expressed any opinion on the subject of Gen. CAMERON'S policy of using slaves in the war, until after the President had declined to receive or adopt Mr. CAMERON'S views; and even then, his opinion merely amounted to the expression of a belief that the adoption of Mr. CAMERON'S views would have had an unfavorable effect on the army in the field. This statement came from the President himself.

THE CONGRESSIONAL NAVAL COMMITTEES.

A joint meeting of the Senate and House Committees on Naval Affairs, was held to-day, for the purpose of considering the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy in establishing new and additional grades in the navy. A special committee was finally adopted, to be composed of the Chairman of each Committee, to examine into the subject and to report at an early day to the Committee. The House Naval Committee will report a bill authorizing the building of twenty new iron-clad vessels.

IMPORTANT MILITARY BILLS.

The House Military Committee were in session to-day, and are maturing several important bills respecting the army. All the bills and other matters relating to the Slavery question have been referred to the Chairman, FRANCIS P. BLAIR, who is to examine into the matter and report to the Committee his views upon the negro question, colonization, etc.

IMPORTANT ORDER RELATING TO VOLUNTEERS.

Orders have been received at the Adjutant-General's Office from the Secretary of War, first, that no more regiments, batteries, or independent companies will be raised by the Governors of States, except upon the special requisiton of the War Department. Those now forming in the various States will be completed under direction of the Governors thereof, unless it be deemed more advantageous to the service to assign the men already raised to regiments, batteries or independent companies now in the field, in order to fill up their organizations to the maximum standard prescribed by law.

Second—The recruiting service in the various States for the volunteer forces already in service, and for those that may hereafter be received, is placed under the charge of General Superintendents for those States respectively, with general dépôts for the collection and instruction of recruits, as follows, namely:

Maine—Maj. J. W. T. Gardiner, U. S. A., Augusta.
Vermont—Lieut.-Col. Governeur Morris, Burlington.
New-Hampshire—Lieut.-Col. Seth Eastman, First Infantry, Concord.
Massachusetts—Lieut.-Col. H. Day, Second Infantry, Cambridge.
Rhode Island—Capt. William Silvey, First Artillery, Providence.
Connecticut—Col. William Gates, Third Artillery, Fort Trumbull.
New-York—Major T. Sprague, First Infantry, Elmira and Albany.
New-Jersey—Col. J. L. Gardiner, U. S. A., Trenton.
Pennsylvania—Capt. R. J. Dodge, Eighth Infantry, Harrisburgh.
Delaware—Major H. B. Judd, U. S. A., Wilmington.
Maryland—Lieutenant-Col. F. O. Wyse, Fourth Artillery, Annapolis.
Virginia—Major W. J. Norton, U. S. A., Wheeling.
Ohio—Major N. C. McRae, U. S. A., Camp Chase, Columbus.
Kentucky—Major W. H. Stidell, Fifteenth Infantry, Louisville.
Indiana—Col. J. L. Simonson, U. S. A., Indianapolis.
Illinois—Col. P. Morrison, Eighth Infantry, Springfield.
Michigan—Lieut.-Col. E. Backus, Third Infantry, Detroit.
Wisconsin—Major R. S. Smith, Twelfth Infantry, Madison.
Minnesota—Capt. A. D. Nelson, Tenth Infantry, Fort Snelling.
Iowa—Capt. H. B. Hendershott, Second Artillery, Davenport.
Missouri—Col. B. L. E. Bonneville, U. S. A., Jefferson Barracks.
Kansas—Commanding Officer of Fort Leavenworth, Fort Leavenworth.

The Superintendents detailed will take charge of the recruiting service in the various States to which they are assigned, on the 1st day of January, 1862 They will take post at their general dépôts, which will be under their immediate command. The Superintendent for the State of New-York will take post at Albany. Upon the requisition of the Superintendents a suitable number of volunteer officers, non-commissioned officers and privates will be detailed for duty in the Staff Departments and as drill-masters at the respective dépôts. A disbursing officer of the fund for collecting, drilling and organizing the volunteers, will be assigned to each dépôt, and will be under the direction of the Superintendent. Volunteer officers now on recruiting service will be relieved on the 1st of January next, and sent to join their regiments unless, directed to report to the Superintendents of their respective States. After that time, volunteers will be mustered for pay upon the same form of rolls as those used for the regular army. Commanding officers of volunteer regiments numbering less than the maximum organization fixed by law will immediately report to the Adjutant-General's office at Washington the present state of their commands, in order that the Governors of the several States may be called upon to fill up their respective regiments to the standard prescribed.

AN ORDER FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has issued an order directing the officers in charge of the military prison in this city to confine no civilian who is not regularly committed by a magistrate, and no soldier except a deserter, or those arrested by patrols, without special orders from headquarters. This will be the means of checking a very serious abuse.

A BALLOON RECONNOISSANCE OF THE ENEMY.

Prof. LA MOUNTAIN, Aeronaut of the the Army of the Potomac, made an ascension yesterday afternoon, from Cloud's Mills, landing four miles from Washington in the camp of the Second Rhode Island Regiment. He reports the force at Fairfax Court-house very light, and between Fairfax Court-house and Vienna there is an increase of strength; one regiment of cavalry having been stationed there since the last reconnoissance, and all along the line very considerable additions have been made to the scouts of cavalry and infantry.

OTHER IMPORTANT RECONNOISSANCES.

A portion of Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S Division, to-day, went as far as Occoquan. Also, two brigades from Gen. SUMNER'S Division went within two miles of Fairfax Court-House, picketing to the left, on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, beyond Accotink Creek. Neither of the reconnoitering parties met with any opposition, and no signs of the enemy were seen. They returned this afternoon, having been absent from their encampment since 12 o'clock last night.

THE NEW EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Thirty-seven rebel prisoners of the two hundred and fifty recently released having arrived at Norfolk, a corresponding number of our own prisoners have been forwarded North by the rebel authorities. It is understood that Col. COCORAN and the other officers designated as hostages for the safety of the pirates will not be released except in exchange for the pirates.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN IN THE SENATE.

The President occupied a seat beside Vice-President HAMLIN to-day, during the delivery of the eulogies consequent on the death of Senator BAKER. Visits of the President to either House of Congress are of rare occurence. This is the first instance of the kind certainly within the past quarter of a century.

THE COAST AND LAKE DEFENCES.

The Select Committee appointed by the Speaker of the House, on that branch of the President's Message relating to the defence of the Northern Lakes and Rivers, consist of Messrs. ARNOLD, of Illinois; ASHLEY, of Ohio; NOEL, of Missouri; ALDRICH, of Minnesota; BABBITT, of Pennsylvania; SPAULDING, of New-York; GRANGER, of Michigan; WHEELER, of New-York; and POTTER, of Wisconsin.

THE GREAT MISTAKE OF MR. RUSSELL.

Letters from Europe say that Mr. RUSSELL states that the Administration is becoming disposed to accept some foreign mediation with a view to a compromise on the basis of separation. It is difficult to conceive how Mr. RUSSELL should have been deceived into the adoption of such an idea. Neither the Administration or any one connected with it would ever accept mediation from any quarter, or peace on any basis but complete submission to the authority of the United States.

COL. MULLIGAN, OF LEXINGTON FAME.

The object of Col. MULLIGAN'S visit to Washington is to get authority to reorganize his Regiment, the officers, unknown to themselves, having been mustered out of service after the fall of Lexington. Several regiments in the West have already been offered him, and he would have no difficulty in organizing a Brigade in a short period.

Col. MULLIGAN meets with but little encouragement from the War Department. He says the people are enthusiastically in favor of reorganizing his regiment, and again going to the field. He says he believes in fighting the war out, and is anxious to again lead a column against the enemy either here or in Missouri. He feels sanguine, if an opportunity is offered him, of his ability to turn the tables upon the rebels, and retrieve the unavoidable disaster at Lexington.

COL. KERRIGANS'S CASE.

The examination to-day in the case of Col. KERRIGAN was with regard to insubordination and drunkenness—the principal witness being Major SAVAGE, who was the bearer of an order from Gen. MARTINDALE for Col. KERRIGAN to report himself before the Board, to be examined as to his qualifications to command a regiment. On refusing to appear before the Board Gen. MARTINDALE had ordered him to be placed under arrest, which was accordingly done. To-morrow the witnesses on the charge of giving intormation to the enemy will be examined.

A LETTER FROM A PRISONER.

A letter was received yesterday from JAMES PATRICK, Company F, of Chester, belonging to Col. AVERILL'S Cavalry, who was taken prisoner in a skirmish two weeks ago beyond Vienna. He states that twenty-seven of them are in the Richmond Jail, all well, excepting Sergeant BRYSON, who, during the skirmish, fell from his horse and was thus injured in the shoulder. The party which effected their capture was composed of 306 Georgia cavalry.

KEEPING THE GOVERNMENT HORSES.

It has been ascertained that the contracts for keeping certain Government horses for the Winter have been given to irresponsible parties, who have taken them at forty cents a day, and distributed them among farmers in different parts of the country, paying them twenty-five cents a day for keeping them. In consequence of this deveopment, Mr. MACPHERSON has moved a Committee of Investigation.

FORAGE FOR THE ARMY.

Col. INGALLS, of the Quartermaster's Department, who has been North for the purpose of making arrangements for procuring forage for the army of the Potomac, has returned. An order has been issued by the Department to buy no more oats, while the parties holding them demand exorbitant prices.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS.

A stand of colors, on the part of Pennsylvania, is to be presented Saturday by Capt. GEORGE GIBSON, of the United States Army, to Col. BIRNEY'S Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and will be received for the regiment by Representative KELLY, of Philadelphia.

INFORMATION DENIED.

The President has declined to communicate to Congress any communications addressed by him to the Governments of England, France and Spain in regard to the armed intervention proposed by them in the affairs of Mexico. He deems that it is inexpedient at this exigency to do so.

EXPENSE OF THE WESTERN FLOTILLA.

The Quartermaster's Department has asked Congress for an appropriation of one million of dollars' in addition to the one million and one hundred thousand voted at the former session, to meet the expenses incurred for the armed flotilla on the Western waters.

THE WEST POINT ACADEMY.

The bill introduced by Senator WILSON to-day provides that two instead of one cadet at the Military Academy at West Point shall be appointed from each Congressional District. It will pass both Houses.

ANOTHER HUNGARIAN OFFICER.

Col. FIGYELMESY, a Hungarian officer and a Colonel in GARIBALDI'S army, is in the city, and has offered his services to the Government.

THE PROPOSED COAST TELEGRAPH.

Mr. FIELD'S proposition, in reference to the building of a line of telegraph to the South, meets with the approval of the Government, so far as to bring Fortress Monroe in communication with Washington and events may transpire which will render necessary the laying of a submarine cable from that point further South.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

Hon. Maj. ANSON, M. P., arrived to-day, and is stopping at Willard's.

GEN. FREMONT'S MOVEMENTS.

A telegram from Gen. FREMONT, announces that he will arrive in Washington to-morrow.

GEN. SICKLES' BRIGADE.

It is stated that Gen. SICKLES has asked that his Brigade be made independent of Gen. HOOKER'S Division.

THE CHARGES AGAINST SURGEON-GENERAL FINLAY.

The charges against Surgeon-General FINLAY have not yet been read in Court. It is thought that the difficulty between him and Dr. TRIPLER will be settled without the necessity of a verdict.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition for the emancipation of the slaves, those of the rebels without compensation, and those of Union men to be paid for.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire and report to the Senate what reduction may be made in the expenses of the army. Agreed to.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported a resolution that the Secretary of War inform the Senate whether any, and what, aid is rendered by the Pay Department to enable soldiers to transmit home any part of their pay, and what additional facilities may be afforded. Agreed to.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (States Rights,) presented resolutions from the Legislature of Kentucky, asking that Congress afford some relief to the distressed people of Ireland. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, relating to the establishment of a line of mail steamers from San Francisco to China. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of appointing a Joint Committee of the two Houses of Congress, who shall have power to retire any improper officers of the army or navy. Agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) introduced a joint resolution for the confiscation of the property of rebels, and for the satisfaction of the claims of loyal men.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill establishing a new military and mail route to Baltimore. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to increase the number of cadets at West Point. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Opp.,) announced the death of his late colleague, EDWARD DICKINSON BAKER, United States Senator from Oregon, paid a brief and feeling tribute to his worth and bravery, and offered the usual resolution of respect to his memory.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Opp.,) followed, referring to the decease of the two distinguished Senators, Messrs. DOUGLAS and BAKER. Both were near friends of his, both distinguished men, both great political leaders, but widely different in their views. Mr. MCDOUGALL then paid a high and eloquent tribute to the chivalry and true worth of the deceased Senator.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, (Rep.,) referred to the late Senator as a personal and political friend of his since early manhood. He was a man of rare endowments and brilliant achievements. He was an astute and profound lawyer, a wise statesman, a brilliant orator, a tried, brave soldier, a true, incorruptible patriot.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) claimed for Pennsylvania, the foster-mother of the dead, the right to weep, and pay her tribute to his worth at the side of Oregon, his adopted home. He (BAKER) was naturally noble and brave, and had he lived in olden times he would have been made a vi-king, and his name would have come down with HENGIST and HERSA. Mr. COWAN then paid a beautiful tribute to the eloquence, worth, and true greatness of the deceased Senator.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) spoke of the true devotion of the late Senator to the cause of the country, and of his brilliant life, and glorious death.

Mr. SUMNER said that Senator BAKER united both the character of the orator and soldier. Both were worthy of admiration. Mr. SUMNER then referred to various instances of the almost unexampled eloquence of the deceased. He, (BAKER,) after achieving brilliant success in the Senate, had vaulted from the Senate into the saddle, and on a glorious battlefield, face to face with the enemy, he passed from the service of his country to the service of his God. Mr. SUMNER concluded by saying that the true cause of Senator BAKER'S death was Slavery, and that the only way to avoid death is to say to this violator of the Constitution, this murderer of our dead Senator, "Be thou overturned."

Mr. LATHAM closed with almost beautiful, eloquent and touching eulogy on the deceased, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

Mr. MCKNIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution, which was adopted, that all memorials, resolutions and documents which may be presented for the recognition of the independence of Hayti and Liberia be referred to that Committee.

On motion, fifteen thousand extra copies of the Secretary of the Treasury's Report on the Finances, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to forfeit the property and slaves of persons who are in armed rebellion against the United States. Also, a joint resolution, directing the Provost Court at Alexandria to retain and safely keep the property of those engaged in or aiding rebellion, until further action of Congress upon the subject. Both were referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Opp.,) it was resolved that the Committee on Public Lands should report what railway companies have received donations of lands on condition of transporting troops and munitions of war free of charge, and whether the Government has the unqualified right of such transportation.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report a bill establishing diplomatic relations between the United States and Hayti and Liberia.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Opp.,) remarked that there were no negro Ambassadors there. A debate arising, the resolution lies over.

Mr. F. A. CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce, of New-York, to authorize the coining of money by the Assay Office in New-York. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. CONKLING also presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce, of New-York, for the extension of postal facilities by the reestablishment of a line of mail steamers from San Francisco to ports of China and Japan. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) offered a resolution declaring it just to recognize the eminent and patriotic services of the late Gen. LYON, and tendering the thanks of Congress to the brave officers and soldiers under his command, who sustained the honor of the flag and achieved a victory at Springfield, Mo.; and in order to commemorate the event, each regiment engaged on that occasion bear on its colors the word "Springfield," in letters of gold, and that these resolutions be read at the head of the different regiments of the army of the United States. Mr. BLAIR believed the Government had taken no notice at all of the death of Gen. LYON, and hence the propriety of he passage of the resolution he had submitted. He knew the man well. One never lived who cared more for his country and less for himself.

Mr. EDWARDS, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved that the last part of the resolution be stricken out.

Mr. EDWARDS said:

"We are to have a war of long continuance, in which bravery and skill are to be displayed, and misfortune and death incurred. We should not, therefore, be too lavish at the outset in establishing precedents, as the neglect to notice similar occurrences hereafter may result in serious embarrassment."

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) trusted that the amendment would not be adopted. The reading of the resolution as proposed would have the effect of stimulating our gallant soldiers to deeds of patriotism. It could do no harm. It was due that we should pay this tribute of respect to Gen. LYON, and recognize the services of those under his command.

The amendment of Mr. EDWARDS was rejected, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, introduced a bill to punish treason; to provide more effectually for the collection of taxes; to remunerate loyal citizens for the loss of property, and to provide homesteads for soldiers employed in suppressing the present rebellion. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. NOEL, of Missouri, (Opp.,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Navy-yard and dépôt at Cape Girardeau, and report by bill or otherwise.

The consideration of the following resolutions was then announced:

Whereas, Major-General HALLECK, of the Western Department, has issued an order prohibiting negroes from coming within the lines of our army, and excluding those already under the protection of our troops; and

Whereas, A different policy and practice prevails in other Departments, by the direct sanction of the Administration; and

Whereas, Said order is cruel and inhuman, and in the judgment of this House based upon no military necessity; therefore,

Resolved, That the President be respectfully requested to direct Gen. HALLECK to recall said order, or cause it to conform to the practice in other Departments of the army.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said: If the passage of the resolution is to have a good effect, especially in the West, the sooner it is passed the better. The allegation of Gen. HALLECK, as an excuse for his order that fugitive slaves, whom he proposes to exclude from his lines, give information to the enemy, is too bold a pretence to justify him. The return of fugitive slaves was intended by Gens. DIX, KELLY and others. All these cases are a disgrace to the profession of arms. If such return of fugitives has been made by orders of the Commanding Generals, they deserve to have their epaulettes torn from their shoulders, and if it has been done by higher authority, "then God forgive them, for they know not what they do."

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) expressed his honest conviction that such orders were issued by the commanding Generals of the army, without orders from the President. He was satisfied of this fact. While the President does not remove and cashier them as he (LOVEJOY) would, he did not believe that they (the commanding Generals) had power for any such inhuman and shameful measures. As far as can be ascertained, the testimony of every General in the field is that the slaves are true, loyal and faithful. While, with Gen. MCDOWELL, previous to the battle of Bull Run, that General carefully inquired of every black fugitive with regard to the movements and positions of the enemy, and the typography of the country. The slaves are the most reliable scouts we have, and he thought it most shameful, mean, and contemptible for Major Generals of the army to slander a race already disgraced.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, said Mr. STEVENS had evidently misunderstood Gen. HALLECK'S order. The latter (HALLECK) had informed him he had no idea of doing anything contrary to the law of the last Congress and the policy of the Government.

Mr. STEVENS inquired: "Did I not state the order as it was copied?"

Mr. BLAIR—I think you did, but not at first as written. It was a gross injustice to Gen. HALLECK to say that he has ordered the return of fugitive slaves to disloyal masters.

Mr. LOVEJOY said that he had letters to show that persons of color, under pretence of their being fugitives, are hunted and actually taken from individuals who have them under their protection.

Mr. BLAIR, while not pretending to deny the accuracy of Mr. LOVEJOY'S remarks, stated, for the benefit of the House and the country, that he (BLAIR) positively knew that Gen. HALLECK gave an order to discharge some fugitives from prison in St. Louis on his (BLAIR'S) application.

Mr. LOVEJOY repeated that slaves had actually been delivered up under the order of Gen. HALLECK.

Mr. BLAIR stated that he called on Gen. HALLECK the day after the order was issued, and informed him that it was liable to be misunderstood. Gen. HALLECK said he had no idea of contravening the law of Congress and the policy of the Administration; that his simple purpose was to exclude from his camp such persons as could convey information to the enemy. The General added that, at Cairo, slaves came into his camp to sell fruit, and returning to Kentucky and the southern part of Missouri, fell into the hands of the enemy, who obtained information from them.

Mr. FOUKE, of Illinois, (Opp.,) said that the officers of the army regarded Gen. HALLECK'S order as most wise and salutary. The allusion by his colleague (LOVEJOY) to the fidelity of these slaves was untrue. The army was misled on the 7th of November last by slaves. His (FOUKE'S) own regiment was led into an ambuscade by them. Let the resolution pass, and recruiting in Illinois will cease. The army will stand by the order of Gen. HALLECK.

Mr. LOVEJOY replied that the concurrent testimony of Gens. LANE and PRENTISS, and he thought Gen. POPE, was in contradiction of what his colleague (FOUKE) had stated, so far as the general principle was concerned. He (LOVEJOY) would like to know from his collegue (FOUKE) what was done with the negro that led them into an ambuscade?

Mr. FOUKE replied that he sent out a scout, who brought in the negro, and the fact was reported to Gen. MCCLELLAN. He (FOUKE) did not know what had become of the negro. He had no time to look after negroes. If his colleague (LOVEJOY) would pay less attention to the negroes and more to the interests of the country, we could get along much better.

This last remark of Mr. FOUKE'S was received with applause, which the Speaker promptly checked.

Mr. BLAIR said that Gen. HALLECK had informed him that he intended to use the slaves, if he could, to the advantage of the Government, and that if it would weaken the enemy he would take their slaves from them, but he (HALLECK) did not intend that such persons should come into the lines of his camp.

Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said that the policy of delivering up fugitive slaves was not practiced last Friday. One of them had found his way into the camp of Col. BROWN, of an Indiana Regiment. That officer refused to surrender him until so ordered by Secretary CAMERON. He presumed that the Administration sanctioned such proceedings.

Mr. BLAIR inferred differently from what he had read in the President's Message.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Ill., (Rep.,) assumed to say that the Administration has had nothing to do directly or indirectly with that order, and that the Administration would not indicate such a policy to the army.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Opp.,) moved to lay the pending resolution on the table.

Motion was agreed to by yeas 78, nays 64.

The resolution heretofore introduced looking to a recognition of the independence of Hayti and Liberia, coming up,

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Opp.,) offered an amendment that the Committee on Foreign Affairs inquire into the expediency of doing so, instead of the direct instructions to report a bill for that purpose.

Mr. COX said that instead of bringing up so frequently the "pestiferous negro," the country expected Congress to give a little time to more important subjects.

The amendment was agreed to and the resolution adopted.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM called attention to the fact that a Select Committee was appointed at a former Congress to consider the subject o abolishing the franking privilege. The bill reported by that Committee was the first on the calendar, and it was his (VALLANDIGHAM'S) desire that members should examine it before it regularly came up for consideration.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) remarked that the Committee on the Post-office and Post Routes had framed a bill to abolish the franking privilege, which would swell the revenue and satisfy the public's desire. They propose to report the bill next week. Mr. COLFAX reminded members that the Committee would not, as heretofore, insert in the Post-office bill such new routes as members may assert necessary, but will require members to show the absolute necessity for the establishment of new routes.

A message was here received from the Senate, announcing the death of Senator BAKER.

Messrs. SHIEL, of Oregon; PHELPS and SARGEANT, of California; DUNLAP, of Kentucky; COLFAX, of Indiana; RICHARDSON, of Illinois; KELLY, of Pennsylvania; and RIDDLE, of Ohio, severally delivered eulogies, abounding with eloquent and interesting allusions to the public and private character of the deceased.

The usual resolutions of respect were then passed, and the House adjourned.

THE FIGHT AT FORT PICKENS.

The Rebel Batteries Silenced by Col. Brown.

THE FIRST NATIONAL ACCOUNT.

Lack of a Sufficient Force to Make the Victory Complete.

The *Columbia*, from Havana, arrived yesterday, brought a mail from Fort Pickens. Letters from that post state that in the recent fight Col. HARVEY BROWN silenced the rebel guns, but had not force enough to land and drive off BRAGG'S army.

By the courtesy of a gentleman of this City, we have been permitted to read a private letter from his son, on board the United States steamer *Richmond*, recently stationed at Pass à l'Outre, but which subsequently took part in the fight at Fort Pickens. The letter is dated Nov. 23, 1 P. M.

At 10 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 22, the *Richmond* opened a bombardment of Fort McRae and the neighboring sand batteries. For awhile everything went on swimmingly; but the enemy, opening a powerful rifled battery on the ship, the conflict grew serious. The writer (a Lieutenant on board the *Richmond*) says:

"I had been complimenting the Captain of one of our guns for the accuracy of his aim, when a shell from Fort McRea bounded through our bulwarks and took the poor fellow's head square off. His brains and blood were scattered all over my face, blinding my eyes and making my brain reel.

We had thirteen men serving that gun. Of these, *six* were wounded, and one killed outright. The spectacle was one of the most horrible imaginable.

The firing continued all day, and was resumed by the enemy next morning. By this time, however, we had moved beyond range of their guns, but the *Niagara* was still doing her best to silence them.

Up to this time, Fort Pickens had lost but one man killed and seven wounded.

Some idea of the weight of the rebel metal may be had, in the fact, that when the shell, alluded to above, struck us, the explosion raised the ship out of water, and made her stagger like a drunken man. Another shell burst six feet below the water-line, causing the ship to leak freely, but by the aid of the steam-pumps we think we can keep her free. We have impaired, but have not destroyed, and cannot destroy, Fort McRae, until we have rifled guns. The smooth-bore guns which we are obliged to use is no match for the rifled cannon of the enemy, and the sooner the Government acts upon that truth the better. The *Niagara*, all the while, was at some distance outside the bar, and cannot be much injured.

To-morrow (23d) we intend to renew the bombardment, with the determination to whip or be whipped.

The *Richmond*, previous to coming here, was employed in the blockade of the Mississippi Passes. During her absence from there, we have learned that several rebel vessels have managed to go to sea.

A Spanish vessel had come down, with a number of Spaniards on board, who were obliged to escape from New-Orleans to avoid imprisonment.

These fugitives report that the most vigorous preparations were making by the rebels to repel attack. They had three iron-clad steam battering rams ready, each carrying from 18 to 20 guns, of the heaviest calibre. They were also constructing additional steam rams and fire rafts."

THE WESTERN VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

WHEELING, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

In the Legislature to-day, Mr. CARKSADON, of Hampshire, introduced a resolution to prohibit any person engaged in the rebellion from ever holding office in the State.

Mr. SNIDER, of Monongahela, introduced a resolution modifying those parts of the code which prohibit writing or speaking against Slavery, so as to make them conform to the spirit and genius of our institutions.

SAILING OF THE STONE FLEET.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

Five vessels of the stone fleet have sailed, but anchored in the Roads.

The ships *George Green* and *Bullion*, of Gen. BUTLER'S expedition, sailed to-day.

FIFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V. ZOUAVES.

This regiment, formerly known as DURYEE'S Zouaves, have opened a recruiting dépôt under the direct supervision of Lieut.-Col. DURYEE and Capt. WINSLOW, at No. 545 Broadway. Owing to the many promotions from the ranks to commissions in their own and other regiments, vacancies have been created which will give an opportunity to 40 first-class men to enroll themselves in this well-disciplined corps, now stationed on Federal Hill, Baltimore. Quarters, rations and clothing are provided at once, and the men will be sent on to join the regiment on Monday of next week.

The New-York Central Railroad.

DIRECTORS ANNUAL MEETING—PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York Central Railroad was held here to-day. The following Directors were chosen by a unanimous vote: Erastus Corning, of Albany; Dean Richmond, Buffalo; John H. Chedell, Auburn; Alonzo C. Paige, Schenectady; John V. L. Pruyn, Albany; Nathaniel Thayer, Boston; Livingston Spraker, Palatine Bridge; Jacob Gould, Rochester; Cornelius L. Tracy, Troy; Charles H. Russell, Richard M. Blatchford, New-York; Hamilton White, Syracuse; Henry H. Martin, Albany.

For Inspectors of Election, GEORGE DEXTER, of Albany; RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE, of New-York; and STEPHEN GROESBECK, of Albany, were chosen.

The meeting was very largely attended.

The annual report of the Directors shows the earnings of the road in the month of November to have been $951,120 86, being an increase of $220,383 93 over the same month last year, and the largest earnings of the Company in any one month. The surplus of income account on the 30th of September, 1861, was $2,466,852 15, invested in improvements and supplies.

The annual report of the Committee of Stockholders appointed to examine into the accounts and transactions of the Company, says the books and accounts of the Company are in good order, the system well devised, and they show that the statements in the reports of the Company are correct.

On the question of reappointing a Stockholders' Examining Committee coming up in the meeting, it was resolved, after a full debate, not to again appoint such a Committee, the special circumstances that gave origin to it having passed away.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following appointments were made:

President—ERASTUS CORNING.
Vice-President—Dean Richmond.
Executive Committee—Messrs. Corning, Richmond, Chedell, Paige, Martin.
Committee on Accounts—Messrs. Spraker, Tracy, and Blatchford.

Board of Canvassers.

The returns as far as canvassed foot up as follows:

Opdyke	21,522
Gunther	22,152
Wood	21,163

In the Fifteenth and Ninth Wards, yet to be canvassed, *Mr. Opdyke had about two thousand majority*, so that if no greater discrepancies occur than have already been found—which have been trifling—Mr. OPDYKE will be elected by about the majority already conceded by all parties. Thus far the canvass has been conducted with the utmost fairness, and no disposition has been manifested by the Board to withhold equal and exact justice to all the candidates. The stories of attempts to cheat Mr. OPDYKE are entirely unfounded.

The Board meets at 12 o'clock to-day.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.—The election for seven Assistant Engineers, of the Western District Fire Department, took place on Tuesday evening, and passed off without difficulty. The following named persons were elected:

	Votes.
Charles Wetherel, of Engine No. 4	786
David S. Simpson, present Engineer	785
Robert Barr, of Engine No. 3	785
George Ward, present Engineer	785
Peter Fitzpatrick, of Engine No. 5	676
H. Joseph Whiting, of Engine No. 9	669
William Taylor, of Engine No. 6	335
	304

MILITARY.—A concert was given last evening at the Howard House, East New-York, for the benefit of the band attached to the Ninetieth Regiment, Col. JOSEPH S. MORGAN. To-night the Winter barracks just completed at East New-York will be inaugurated with a suitable entertainment, given by the contractors.

GENERAL TERM.—Calendar for this day, Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 9, 42, 43, 46-47, 48, 50, 51.

☞ "Ought the Government to arm the Southern Negroes as a help to crush the Rebellion?" This subject will be discussed at the City Library Rooms, No. 5 Abingdon-square, this (Thursday) evening. Seats free. Public invited.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana—H. Knight, L. A. Ange, C. Matagrin, J. Pinona, F. Cairos, W. Greenshaw, E. Mayns, C. Villacade, Mrs. T. Richmond, G. A. Richmond, Mrs. F. Alart, N. Ordia, Mrs. L. Verpanke, M. E. Rodrigues, C. Anderson, lady and 2 children, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Hartiuman and 4 children, C. Castle, Avery Smith, Mrs. S. A. Chandler, M. De C. Stivens, two Miss Coopers, two Miss Browns, Miss J. Murray, Miss J. Babcock, W. King, J. Jennings, J. Fitzgerald, W. H. Peace, C. Barter, P. Kennedy.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 15 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon sets.... 3 32
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 26 | Gov. Island. 4 15 | Hell Gate.... 5 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11.

Cleared.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.
Steamers Concord, Norman, Philadelphia; Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia.
Ships Monticello, Henderson, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; Bremen, (Brem.,) Meyer, Bremen, Muller & Co.; Owego, Norton, Bristol, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Highland Light, Crowell, Antwerp, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Gwennel, Funck, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Harry Bluff, Redman, Melbourne, R. W. Conner; Portsmouth, Berland, Havre, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Success, Chase, Liverpool, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Benjamin Adams, Chase, Liverpool, Tapscott & Co.; G. B. Lamar, Bradley, London, Thos. Dunham.
Barks Laura Russ, Gary, Cardenas